

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For JULY, 1753.

To be Continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. A Dissertation upon the Effects of Sleep, from a Treatise on Opium.</p> <p>II. The Life of Ben Johnson.</p> <p>III. A SUMMARY of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament.</p> <p>IV. Letters from the Adventurer.</p> <p>V. A Description of Chester.</p> <p>VI. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of C. Numisius, M. Valerius Corvus, App. Hardonius, and Cæso Fabius, on the Bill to permit Persons professing the Jewish Religion to be naturalized by Parliament.</p> <p>VII. The Hebrew Journal, from the Craftsman.</p> <p>VIII. London a wonderful City.</p> <p>IX. <i>Nobody's</i> Letter concerning Wheel-Carriages.</p> <p>X. Advantages of living in trading Towns.</p> <p>XI. Blessings of Liberty, and Miseries of Slavery.</p> <p>XII. Account of the Act to prevent clandestine Marriages.</p> <p>XIII. Society and a Savage Life compared.</p> | <p>XIV. A fine Description of Italy.</p> <p>XV. Solution of a Surveying Question.</p> <p>XVI. History of the Jews settlement in this Kingdom.</p> <p>XVII. Extract from a Book, intituled, The Conduct of a Married Life.</p> <p>XVIII. Inscription on a Marble Stone put up at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.</p> <p>XIX. Riot in Yorkshire.</p> <p>XX. POETRY: Hymn to Adversity; the British Country Life; to a Lady; Winter; Paraphrase on a Passage in the <i>Wisdom of Solomon</i>; Extempore on Admiral Vernon; Soliloquy on an empty Purse; on the Death of a young Lady; to Artemisia; the Miller's Song, set to Musick.</p> <p>XXI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Sessions at the Old Bailey; Murderers executed; Trials, &c. &c.</p> <p>XXII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXVI. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With a beautiful HEAD of BEN JOHNSON, a neat VIEW of the City of CHESTER, and a curious Representation of Jupiter delivering Infant Virtue to Adversity to be educated, Minerva and Hercules on each Side; all finely engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row. Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

C O N T E N T S.

A Dissertation upon sleep, from a treatise on opium lately published	299	Disputes about the number of forces, the land-tax bill, &c.	329
The Hebrew journal, from the Craftsman	302	Of the bills passed into laws	330
The life of Ben Johnson	303	Letters from the Adventurer	331
His character	304	Solution of a surveying question <i>ibid.</i> E.	
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	305—321	POETRY. Hymn to adversity	332
DEBATE on the bill to permit persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by parliament	<i>ibid.</i>	The British country life, in imitation of Horace	<i>ibid.</i>
SPEECH of C. Numisius in favour of the bill	305	To a lady who presented a gentleman with a pair of ruffles of her own making	333
The bill considered in a religious view	305, 306	On the death of a young lady	<i>ibid.</i>
———— in a political view	307	To Artemisia: Dr. King's invitation to Bellvill imitated	<i>ibid.</i>
SPEECH of M. Valerius Corvus against the bill	308	The miller's song, set to musick	334
That the bill will not tend to forward their conversion, but the contrary	308, 309	A new minuet	335
That the Jews can never be the beginners of trade in any country	310	Winter	<i>ibid.</i>
That they cannot promote our trade, but may injure our people already concerned in it	311, &c.	Soliloquy on an empty purse	<i>ibid.</i>
SPEECH of App. Hardonius in favour of the bill	313	Paraphrase on a passage in the <i>Wisdom of Solomon</i>	336
SPEECH of Cæso Fabius against the bill	316	Extempory, occasioned by reading in the papers, that admiral Vernon had a flag given him, after many years retirement; written in 1739	<i>ibid.</i>
History of the Jews settlement in this kingdom	317	The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	337
How they have been treated in other nations	320	Account of the act to prevent clandestine marriages	<i>ibid.</i>
London a wonderful city, from the Adventurer	321	———— of the act for licensing alehouses	<i>ibid.</i>
Advantages of living in trading towns	322	———— of the act for the amendment and preservation of the turnpike roads, and to encourage the use of broad wheels	<i>ibid.</i>
Society and a savage life compared	323	Rebels seized in Scotland	<i>ibid.</i>
Nobody's letter concerning wheel carriages	<i>ibid.</i> F.	Inscription on a marble stone put up at St. Bartholomew's hospital	338
Blessings of liberty, and miseries of slavery	325	Riots in Yorkshire	<i>ibid.</i>
A fine description of Italy	326	Herring and whale fisheries	339
Extract from a book, intitled, The Conduct of a Married Life, &c.	327	Sessions at the Old Bailey	<i>ibid.</i>
A description of the city of Chester	327, 328	Murderers executed	<i>ibid.</i>
Explanation of the VIEW	329	Marriages and births	<i>ibid.</i>
A summary of the most important affairs in last session of parliament	329, 330	Deaths	340
		Ecclesiastical preferments	341
		Promotions civil and military	<i>ibid.</i>
		Persons declared bankrupts	<i>ibid.</i>
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	342
		A catalogue of books	343
		Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	344
		Monthly bill of mortality	<i>ibid.</i>

ERRAT. In our last, p. 280. col. 2. line 2. of the second Paragraph, for will cost, read will not cost.

All that was omitted in Mr. Jeacocke's letter, in our last, concerning Mr. Whiston, after the dash towards the end of it, was to this purpose, That he wished, instead of advertising the Memoirs of his Life, after his death, they were every one of them burnt; which, as he had said enough about them before, we thought might be very well spared, as we wanted room for a few lines.

The address to the Muse, another answer to the surveying question, two more questions proposed, &c. &c. shall be in our next.—A general Map of Yorkshire, with a View of York, will be published in our next Magazine.

RECEIPTS for collecting the LAND TAX and WINDOW LIGHTS, are given GRATIS by R. BALDWIN, Bookseller, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.



THE
LONDON MAGAZINE.
JULY, 1753.

As we generally take Care to give our Readers some Extracts from the most useful or amusing Parts of every remarkable new Book published in this City, we shall give them the following Dissertation upon Sleep, from a Treatise on Opium, lately published.

SECTION II.

Of the EFFECTS of SLEEP.



OST of the effects of opium may, for ought we know, depend on its soporific quality: I suspect they do, and shall therefore, before we proceed, take a view of the phenomena and effects of sleep; which being known to every body, if they have a resemblance to those of opium, they will illustrate one another.

And first, let us consider the common effects of sleep in health, and then compare them with those of opium, both in health, and likewise in several diseases.

Sleep makes us insensible of a moderate stimulus, and perhaps many of the phenomena attending it may be accounted for from this insensibility. Hence perhaps it is, that most of our excretions are abated or interrupted at that time; we neither cough, nor hawk, nor spit, nor sneeze, nor evacuate by stool or urine. It seems to be owing to this, that many of our secreted liquors, which tho' thin, when they arrive at the excretory ducts, yet by the remora there, in our sleep, become thick; witness the wax in the ears, the mucus of our mouth, nose, fauces, and intestines: These are all thicker after a profound sleep, probably by lying till the aqueous parts are absorbed, or evaporated; and hence perhaps it is, that perspiration, which is excreted without any stimulus, proceeds fully as well in sleep as when awake; nay, probably, better, on account of the other excretions being then lessened. That sleep occa-

July, 1753.

sions this remora, and thereby accumulates our serous juices, appears from a remarkable experiment, first published by Mr. Wasse, in the Philosophical Transactions, and afterwards farther prosecuted by M. de Fontenu *.

The experiment shews, that a man that uses much exercise the preceding day, if he is measured exactly at night, will be found very sensibly shorter than he will be next morning, after a good night's rest: The difference will often amount to an inch and sometimes more.

This is accounted for by the cartilages of the spine being full and distended by the juices, which are accumulated in the night during sleep; whereas the same cartilages, by being compressed by exercise in the day-time, are emptied of those juices, which being restored in the morning, make them thicker and more elastic. By the same experiment we find, that simple rest, without any sleep, had more or less the same effect upon the increase of stature, as if the person had slept. And lastly it was observed, that as one quarter of an hour's exercise sensibly diminished the stature, so a full meal of good nourishment increased it as sensibly, and as suddenly, but it did not continue. Our liquids are likewise rarefied, and perhaps even our bones become larger. I wish the experiment had been tried after a full dose of opium.

Exercise both abates and increases swellings in the legs, by propelling the fluids: For, when the swellings of the legs are the effect of the weakness of the solids, then exercise does harm; but sometimes the vitiated fluids are the original cause, and then exercise does good; e. g. after a fracture, a bruise, or a strain in the ankle, if the patient walk too soon, or too much, that exercise will infallibly bring on a swelling, by propelling the fluids through those weak fibres with more force than they are able to bear. Many by this means lose their leg at last.

P p 2

On

On the other hand, if the swelling is a symptom of a chlorosis, scurvy, or even a dropsy, a little exercise will often abate the swelling and stiffness of the legs, by propelling the inert and half-stagnating blood through its vessels. The patient finds his legs less stiff after a short walk, therefore he concludes, that the more he walks, the better; by which mistake, he continues his exercise till the weak fibres, by being overstrained, lose their tone, and the swelling is thereby much increased: So that exercise, according as it is used in a greater or less degree, abates or increases this swelling.

It is not improbable, that alternate rest and exercise, which so remarkably augment or diminish our vertebral cartilages, may, in the same manner, have much influence on our growth and strength; and that sleep, by the remora and accumulation of our juices, contributes to nutrition: Whereas exercise may propel and evacuate what is useless or superfluous, and thereby make room for what further accumulation may be necessary.

Hence we see, that, *ceteris paribus*, labouring people, especially at sea, grow faster and stronger than others, who have no exercise. The latter may become fat, but they do not grow firm and strong.

Again, we see all the symptoms of a plethora are consequent to a sound sleep, viz. A person who has slept too long, awakes with his eyes swelled and watery; if his eyes were tender before, the eyelids are glewed together; if he is under a salivation, or at the acme of the small-pox, the saliva becomes thicker, and the thops are more swelled. Hence Sydenham observed, that opium raised and kept up the swelling of the face in the small-pox.

If sleep gives a remarkable remora to our serous excretions, it is not strange that the saliva should grow thick and swell the glands; and perhaps this remora in so many glands and excretory ducts, contributes to an universal distention and plethora.

If one is much disposed to go to stool over night, he can easily put it off till next morning, provided he can but delay it till he falls asleep; for then he is insensible of the stimulus, and in the mean time the feces, by rest, are thickened and rendered less stimulating, at least till they become either very hard, or are much accumulated.

Just at the time of falling asleep, we feel a stupor or heaviness over all the body. We have a feeling as if the parts were crammed and compressed. All these sensations go immediately off when we

are suddenly waked; but when we are more gradually disturbed, they are not so soon removed. When we shake off drowsiness in a morning, it is as if we were throwing away so many weights and incumbrances. From these phenomena, it should seem, that our bodies are not only more plethorick, but even more obstructed in our sleep, than while awake. When we are half asleep, we feel ourselves inert; but when we are quite awake, there is an activity in every fibre.

Another effect of sleep is, that it promotes heat throughout the whole body. Look at a sleeping infant, and you will see the complexion remarkably florid, and the skin feels hot, or else is moist with sweat; and it is deservedly reckoned a great defect of the *vitalis*, or natural ferment of the blood, if our feet continue cold all night.

I think hectick fits, sudden rarefactions of the blood, (especially in weak and watry constitutions) colliquative sweats in a consumption, cramps, the night-mare, asthmatick fits, venereal, pleuritic, and even labour-pains, are, *ceteris paribus*, more increased after sleep. I had once a splitting of blood that seized me every night in my sleep, with an heat over the whole body. This obliged me, at last to sit up in a chair all night, to keep myself cool. Whilst awake, I was never troubled with this hæmorrhage.

If one sleeps after dinner, a glowing heat diffuses itself throughout the whole body. This practice is therefore of use to aged and cold constitutions; by promoting the natural ferment of their blood: For the same reason it does harm in full habits and hot constitutions.

Upon sleeping after dinner, I grow hot and high coloured, and my face appears swelled. If I am soon awaked, I feel a confusion attended with a sensation of a feverish kind; but if I have not been disturbed too soon, I awake easy, without confusion, and in a breathing sweat, as if my dinner and sleep had brought on a short fever, ending in this moderate critical discharge. If I am roused out of my first sleep after a full supper, I feel my skin hot and dry, and my head confused.

I know, that as I am a valetudinarian, my patients are sometimes apprehensive that I may catch cold in the night air; but at that time my blood is rarefied, I am hot and dry, and catch no cold during that state. But if I am called out early in a morning, when the preceding heat has raised a sweat, I am very liable to catch cold. When I have not eaten a full sup-

per, I am not so hot in the night, and sweat less the next morning.

This heat upon sleeping immediately after eating, may be ascribed by some to the new chyle getting into the blood; yet if that was the cause, a man would find himself equally as hot upon using gentle exercise in the house after dinner, which is not agreeable to experience. But if the accumulation of our juices in the vertebral cartilages be as sensible after sleep, or rest, or a good dinner, as the experiments of Mr. Wasse and Mr. de Fontenu seem to evince, I would extend my theory still further, and suppose that a like accumulation happens in most of the glands and capillary vessels; which, like other infarctions, will produce the heat, drought, and heaviness which we usually experience after a full meal.

It is as certain on the other hand, that sleeping with an empty stomach warms much less than after a full meal; therefore all who complain of being too hot in the night should go supperless to bed.

That sleep has different effects, according as it happens upon a full or an empty stomach, is beyond dispute; but if any one doubts it, let him look at the face of a drunken man while he is asleep. Lommius has observed, *notum est, somno jejunum corpus consumi*. And Hippocrates has remarked the same thing, *somni jejunum attenuant, humidum quod inest vacuantes*. If, by way of conjecture, I may comment upon this passage, I would say, that from the time our food is swallowed, a process begins gradually to change it into chyle, then into blood, then to make it fit for secretion, for nutrition, and all the purposes of the machine. After this is done the same process goes on, tho' we receive no new nourishment, the body must be gradually drained by the usual excretions, &c. but without that kind of ferment, which new chyle always occasions more or less, when it enters the blood; i. e. the animal process, by sleep concocts and perfects all our juices; after which, if there is no fresh supply, the same process wastes, dissolves, and renders them useless. Therefore sleep both wastes and repairs the body.

I need not mention what comfort a sound sleep affords to the wearied, and those whose spirits are exhausted; and how much they are invigorated and enlivened thereby. Every body knows, that sleep is so necessary in such cases, that we cannot be without it; nay, that we cannot supply its defect by the best nourishment or cordials, or by any degrees of rest either of body or mind: All are insufficient. One should think, that

proper food and a good digestion would supply sufficient materials to recruit the spirits; but experience shews, that sleep is also indispensably necessary.

It seems requisite in carrying on the concoction and secretion of all the animal humours, and perhaps the spirits are also generated or perfected by sleep. It is very certain, that without sleep life cannot long be supported: We have no succedaneum to supply its place. When it fails us, we have no better resource than to endeavour, by all proper methods, to restore and promote it; and there are many things conducive to this end.

A full meal will often make us sleepy, and that immediately after eating: A sound but plethorick constitution disposes to sleep: Silence and repose, with a freedom from every sensation of stimulus, are no less effectual in producing it.

Moderate fatigue wastes those fluids which rest and sleep restore; so that exercise is a predisposing cause of sleep, in like manner as fasting gives an appetite and requires a recruit of food.

In order to know what hinders sleep, we need but invert the causes that promote it: Thus for instance, as a full supper promotes it, fasting will prevent it; and so of the rest.

Sleep is likewise impeded by every kind of stimulus of the senses, or of the mind; i. e. whatever affects the mind either with pain or pleasure. A paucity of good juices have the same effect: And tho' moderate fatigue disposes to sleep, yet, when excessive, it often raises a fever, attended with watchfulness. But all these rules are general, and must be liable to many exceptions, from a variety of circumstances that will frequently occur, particularly of those of different ages and constitutions. And this last reflection (tho' too little attended to by most practical writers) is in no wise confined to the present case, it is no less applicable to every branch of practice; for we are too much accustomed to prescribe by general rules, whereas general rules alone can never be of much use in a science that is chiefly made up of exceptions from them.

I shall now sum up in a few words the effects of sleep. In our sleep we are insensible of a moderate stimulus, therefore those secretions and excretions which are promoted by any natural stimulus whilst we are awake, are retarded in our sleep.

Most of the ferous humours grow thick if they stagnate, or lie long upon the parts, after their excretion: Thus we find,

find, that the saliva and mucus of the nose, mouth, and fauces, are found more more viscid immediately after sleep than before it; and that after we have been some time awake, these liquors become loose and are easily discharged.

In sleep the body is extended, the humours are accumulated and rarefied, so as to occasion a kind of plethora. Hence a recruit of spirits, and an increase of strength towards the morning, which we begin to be sensible of even in our sleep, by our being engaged in pleasant dreams.

All the symptoms of a plethora are increased by sleep. Hence we may derive the night-mare, cramps, or spasms, starting suddenly out of our sleep in most of the inflammatory diseases, in the measles, small-pox, and rheumatick fevers; nay, asthmatick fits, pleuritic, venereal, and even labour-pains are often exasperated by sleep. An hæmoptoe comes oftener in the morning than at any other time of the day; and the starting of an amputated stump is so remarkably the effect of sleep, that the patients are afraid to compose themselves to rest, lest they burst the tied vessels. These are all indications of fulness brought on by sleep.

From the CRAFTSMAN, July 14.

News for One Hundred Years hence in the
HEBREW JOURNAL, *by Authority.*

Since our last arrived a Mail from Jerusalem.

THE middle arch of the temple, which has been rebuilding for some time past, sunk ten feet, a few days since; and we hear, that there is now five and twenty ton weight laid upon it: And it is further said, there will be a lottery for half a million in Great Britain (or Judæa Nova) for the more vigorous execution of this grand design, and Mr. Jacob Zerobabel is set out for the British court, with proper instructions how to act in this affair.

Yesterday morning lord Jacob de Paiba set out for his seat at Sion house, with a grand retinue, attended by several of the nobility and gentry; and we hear that his lordship intends continuing in the country to celebrate the passover.

On Wednesday last died, at his grace the duke of Hebron's, in Berkshire, Sir Nadab Wachar, attorney general. He was esteemed a sound lawyer, an able politician, and a friend to the sanhedrim: He is to be succeeded in his office by Moses de Costa, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn.

On Monday last a dispensation passed the great seal to enable Abraham Levy to hold a living in the synagogue of Paul's,

together with the rectory of the rabbis in the diocese of Litchfield.

Last week twenty-five children were publickly circumcised at the lying-in hospital in Brownlow-street.

The same day John Hartwell, shoemaker, was whipped round Duke's-Place, for speaking in disrespectful terms of the coming of the Messiah.

On Tuesday last was held a court of aldermen, when it was unanimously voted, that the name of liveries, which was heretofore made use of in the city of London, should for the time to come be obliterated, and that the said liveries be called tribes for the future.

We are also informed, that the statute of Sir John Barnard, formerly father of this city, and a strenuous assertor of christianity, is ordered to be taken down, and that of Pontius Pilate to be put up in his room.

Last night the bill for naturalizing christians was thrown out of the sanhedrim by a very great majority.

Yesterday was launched at Woolwich the Benjamin Salvadore, being the largest ship ever built at that place, and she is immediately to be fitted out for the Mediterranean, and it is said, the board of admiralty have given the command of her to rear admiral Suasso.

This day was republished Christianity not founded upon Argument, and we hear, that a statue is to be erected in Westminster abbey to the memory of the author.

Last week was brought up to Newgate, under a strong guard, George Briton, the outlawed smuggler, who was taken on the coast of Sussex in the very fact of running pork into this kingdom, in defiance of the many penal laws enacted to prohibit the same.

At two o'clock this morning died at his house in Grosvenor-square, the right Hon. the earl of Balaam, baron of Zimri, and knight of the most noble order of Melchizedeck. He succeeded his father in estate and title in the year 1821; went twice lord lieutenant to Ireland; was plenipotentiary at the states of Holland during the late war against the christian league, called the Jewifade, and has since served as principal secretary of state. He was married to Miss Bathsheba, by whom he had issue five children, lord Zimri, now earl of Balaam, being the only one living. His lordships remains are to be interred in Westminster abbey; and we hear he has left an estate of one hundred thousand pounds per annum.

On Wednesday last 17 malefactors were crucified at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence, among whom were Bryan Macmanus

manus and Thady O Sullivan, born of honest parents in the kingdom of Ireland, where they were unhappily educated in the errors of the christian religion, to which they were bigotted to the last, and chose to lay down their lives rather than be curtailed of the honour of their ancestors by the act of circumcision.

This morning early the Hon. Mendez Gideon, Esq; set out from his house in Arlington-street for Scarborough, for the recovery of his health.

We can assure the publick, that the report so industriously spread by the Galileans, of the christians rising in North Wales, is entirely without foundation.

Last Thursday being the day appointed by the great Sanhedrim, for commemorating the expulsion of the christians out of Great Britain, Sir Gabriel Lombroso, knt. lord mayor of the city of London, went to the synagogue of Paul's, and heard an excellent sermon preached upon the occasion, by Mr. Alvaringo, of the sect of the Pharisees.

Monday last his grace the duke of Sarmaria took the diversion of hunting in Richmond park.

We hear from Scotland, that several highlanders in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen assembled, in order to practice the superstition of the Galileans; but a party of soldiers being detached from the next fort, they were prevented from proceeding, by being all shot dead on the spot. —We hope this wholesome correction will deter those bigotted people from attempting any violations of the law for the future.

Last Sunday an order came from the lord c—b—n's office to the managers of both theatres, forbidding them, under the severest penalties, to exhibit a certain scandalous piece, highly injurious to our present happy establishment, entitled, *The Merchant of Venice*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Gentlemen, Rabbins, and Freeholders of the County of Canaan.

There being a vacancy in the great sanhedrim, by the death of your late worthy representative, Judas Fonseca, Esq; I beg leave to offer myself a candidate at the next ensuing election, and entreat the favour of your votes and interest, assuring you, that if I am so happy as to be returned, I shall take every opportunity of manifesting the sincerest attachment to the cause of Israel, the warmest zeal for the interest of the whole Jewish people, and a particular attention to the rights and privileges of the county of Canaan. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your devoted humble servant,

Camallal Rabens Shylock.

We look upon the foregoing to be a low piece of burlesque, and not quite free from profaneness. All the use our inserting it can be of, is to show with what spirit some things may be opposed, which indeed ought to be opposed; but then it should be done only in a sober and manly way. For tho' we ought not by too great an indulgence to encourage any set of men in their unbelief, yet thus to lampoon them may only tend to barden them, and is far from being agreeable to the true spirit of christianity.

The LIFE of BEN JOHNSON.

With his HEAD neatly engraved,

BEN JOHNSON, one of the best dramatick poets of the 17th century, says Mr. Cibber, was descended from a Scots family, his grandfather, who was a gentleman being originally of Annandale in that kingdom, whence he removed to Carlisle, and afterwards was employed in the service of K. Henry VIII. His father lost his estate in Q. Mary's reign, when he also suffered imprisonment, and at last he entered into holy orders, and died about a month before our poet's birth, who was born at Westminster, in 1574. He had his first education in a private school, in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, and was afterwards removed to Westminster-school, where the famous Camden was then master. His mother having married a bricklayer to her second husband, took him from school, and obliged him to work at his father-in-law's trade; but not at all liking that employment, he went into the low countries, where he distinguished himself by his bravery, having killed an enemy in the view of the army, and stripped him of all his spoil.

E On his return to England, he again applied himself to his former studies, and was admitted into St. John's college, Cambridge, tho' he seems not to have continued long there. Some time after this, he had the misfortune to fight a duel, and kill his adversary, having only received a slight wound in the arm. For this he was committed to prison, and cast for his life, and was almost at the point of execution. His antagonist, he said, had a sword ten inches longer than his own.

G Whilst he was in prison he was visited by a popish priest, who finding his inclination quite disengaged as to religion, took an opportunity to impress him with the belief of the popish tenets. His mind then naturally melancholy, clouded with the apprehensions and the dread of execution, was the more easily imposed upon. However, for 12 years after he had gained his liberty he continued a papist, and

then turned protestant, whether from conviction or fashion cannot be determined; but when his character is considered, probability will be on the side of the latter, for he took every occasion to ridicule religion in his plays and conversation. On his leaving the university, he entered himself into an obscure play-house, called the Green-curtain, somewhere about Shoreditch or Clerkenwell. He was first an actor and probably only a strolling one. Shakespear is said to have first introduced him to the world, by recommending a play of his to the stage, at the time when one of the players had rejected his performance, and told him it would be of no service to their company. His first printed dramatick performance was a comedy, entitled, *Every Man in his Humour*, acted in 1598, which being soon followed by several others, as his *Sejanus*, his *Volpone*, his *Silent Woman*, and his *Alchymist*, gained him so high a reputation, that in 1619, upon the death of Mr. Samuel Daniel, he was made poet laureat to K. James I. He once incurred his majesty's displeasure, for being concerned with Chapman and Marston in writing a play, called *Eastward-Hoe*, wherein they were accused of having reflected on the Scotch nation, their soverelgn's native country, and from whence he was but lately come. Sir James Murray represented it to the king, who ordered them to be imprisoned, and they were in great danger of losing their ears and noses, as a punishment of their insolence. Upon their releasement from prison, Ben gave an entertainment to his friends, among whom were Camden and Selden; when his aged mother drank to him, and shewed him a paper of poison, which she had designed, if the sentence had been executed, to have mixed with his drink, after she had first taken a potion of it herself.

Upon the accession of Charles I. he wrote a petition to him, praying, that as his royal father had allowed him an annual pension of 100 marks, he would make them pounds. In 1629 Ben fell sick, and was then poor, and lodged in some obscure alley; his majesty was applied to in his favour, and sent him 10 guineas: When the messenger delivered the money, Ben took it in his hand, and said, "His majesty has sent me 10 guineas, because I am poor, and live in an alley; go and tell him that his soul lives in an alley."

He had a pension from the city of London, from several of the nobility and gentry, and particularly from Mr. Sutton, the founder of the Charter-house. In his last sickness he often repented of the pro-

fanation of scripture in his plays. He died on Aug. 16, 1637, in the 64th year of his age, and was interred three days after in Westminster abbey, where his bust is now to be seen, with this inscription under it, *O rare Ben Johnson!* which may possibly suggest the esteem many great men had for him, or the high opinion he was known to have of himself. He had several children who survived him.

He wrote above 50 pieces in the dramatick way. His *Alchymist*, his *Volpone* or the *Fox*, and his *Silent Woman*, have been performed to many crowded audiences, with universal applause.

Dr. Drummond (says Mr. Cibber) has represented the character of our author in a very disadvantageous, tho' perhaps not in a very unjust light, that he was a great lover and praiser of himself, a contemner and scorner of others, rather chusing to lose a friend than a jest—he thought nothing right but what either himself or some of his friends had said or done—.

Mr. Pope remarks, that when Ben got possession of the stage, he brought critical learning into vogue. Mr. Selden styles Johnson his beloved friend, and a singular poet, and extols his special worth in literature, and his accurate judgment. Mr. Dryden gives him the title of the greatest man of the last age, and observes, that if we look upon him, when he was himself (for his last plays were but his dotages) he was the most learned and judicious writer any theatre ever had; that he was a most severe judge of himself as well as others; that we cannot say he wanted wit, but rather that he was frugal of it; that in his works there is little to be retrenched or altered; but that humour was his chief province.

He is allowed, says Mr. Cibber, to have been a scholar, and to have understood and practised the dramatick rules, but Dryden proves him to have been likewise an unbounded plagiarist. Humour was his talent. We cannot better conclude his character as a poet, than in the nervous lines of the prologue to one of Shakespear's plays, which, after having shewn Shakespear's boundless genius, proceeds thus:

Then Johnson came instructed from the school,

To please by method, and invent by rule. His studious patience, and laborious art, With regular approach assayed the heart: Cold approbation gave the lingring bays, For they who durst not censure, scarce could praise.

For the Lond. Mag.



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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 266.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was C. Numisius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.

Mr. President,
S I R,

ALTHOUGH it is not very usual or proper to take notice in this house of what passed in the other, yet the Hon. gentleman who spoke last obliges me to take notice of it so far as to observe, to the honour of the reverend bench, that the bill now before us was opposed by very few of them. On the contrary, it was strenuously supported by some of them, which shews, that our present set of bishops have thrown off those old prejudices, and that persecuting spirit, which has for so many ages been the bane of Christianity; and that they have embraced those truly christian principles, which so strongly inculcate humility, meekness and charity, and teach us to love even our enemies. But, Sir, it was not only from the fundamental principles of Christianity that they supported this bill, for in duty to their religion they were bound to support, and to contribute as much as in them lay towards its being passed into a law, because it will tend towards the propagation of the religion they profess, and because it will prevent the profanation of one of the most sacred and solemn mysteries of our holy religion.

As to the propagation of the christian religion, Sir, I do not think there is any thing that will contribute more towards the conversion of the Jews than that of freeing them from all manner of persecution, and empowering, and even inviting

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July, 1753.

them to become purchasers of land estates. From all histories we may learn, that persecution on one side, begets obstinacy on the other; and from late experience we may be convinced, that a general indulgence promotes a free inquiry, and prepares the way for reason and sound argument, which will always at last prevail, when the stumbling-blocks of passion and prejudice are removed. Besides this, Sir, there is a fashion in religion as well as in every thing else: It is unfashionable to be of a religion different from that established in the country in which we live; and even in this country there are many advantages attending a man's being of the established religion; for unless he is, he can neither be a magistrate of any city or borough, nor can he hold any office of honour or profit under our government. And as I am fully convinced, that reason and solid argument are of the side of our established religion, I am therefore of opinion, that as soon as we have removed passion and prejudice by indulgence, reason and solid argument, with the assistance of fashion, and the advantages to be acquired by yielding to them, will at last prevail; and that the son or grandson of every Jew who becomes a landholder, if not the purchaser himself, will embrace Christianity, and declare himself of the religion established by law. In this opinion, Sir, I am confirmed by the example of what has passed in Ireland; for most of the landholders in that kingdom are now become Protestants. The farmers indeed and cottagers, at least such as are originally Irish, and too many of the tradesmen in their cities and villages, continue still to be Papists, but most of the landholders have now, thank God!

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abandoned that superstitious religion; and I do not at all wonder at it; for it is so much in the nature of mankind, whether Christian, Jew, or Gentile, after they become possessed of opulent land estates, to aim at honours and preferments, and to hate being out of fashion, that nothing can prevent their complying with this human passion, but a superstitious bigotry, founded upon ignorance, and raised to the summit of enthusiastick madness by persecution.

Now, Sir, with regard to the profanation of one of the most sacred mysteries of our religion: By the law, as it now stands, no Jew can be naturalized, without first receiving the sacrament of the Lord's-Supper according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, or in some protestant church or chapel: Would it not be a most abominable profanation of this holy mystery to admit any Jew, still continuing in his heart a Jew, to be a partaker in this mystery? In the Jew himself, indeed, it would be no profanation, because he did not believe there was any thing religious or sacred in the ceremony; but in Christians, who lay him under the necessity to do so, it is a profanation, and in my opinion a very heinous offence against the religion we profess. To avoid this for the future was, I am persuaded, a prevailing argument with the reverend bench in the other house, and, I think, it ought to be a prevailing argument in favour of the bill with every true Christian in this.

Thus, Sir, I hope I have shewn, that what is proposed by this bill is so far from being inconsistent with our religion, that it is absolutely necessary for preventing a very great abuse, and an abuse that has actually been practised, if I am rightly informed: for I have been told that in king William's time, there were some Jews who actually complied with the law, by receiving the sacrament, in

order to their being naturalized; and indeed I do not see how any clergyman of our established church can safely refuse administering the sacrament to any man who requires it, if he professes himself of the church of England, and cannot be accused of having been guilty of any heinous offence; for even a reputed Jew may have privately received baptism and confirmation, without its being known to the clergyman from whom he requires the sacrament; and it is now, I think, admitted, that a clergyman is liable to an action, if he refuses administering the sacrament without just cause, and the person requiring it suffers damage by such refusal.

I have likewise shewn, I hope, Sir, that the passing of this bill into a law may contribute towards the propagation of our religion, by converting many of the richest Jew families, which would of course produce the conversion of many of the poor; and it can be of no dangerous consequence to our religion; for I never heard that the Jews busied themselves in making converts either in this country or any other, and, I believe, we have no reason to apprehend that any Englishman will submit to be circumcised, or swear never to taste a Yorkshire ham, or a bit of good pork or bacon. Therefore this bill is so far from being inconsistent with the prophecies relating to the Jews, that in my opinion it has a tendency towards the completion of them: I hope the time is now come, or near coming, when the times of the Gentiles are to be fulfilled, and not only the Jews but all the Gentiles converted to the christian faith; for tho' no one can with any certainty point out the ways of Providence, yet from experience we may see, that universal charity and indulgence, which are so pathetically recommended by the christian religion, is the most effectual method for inducing all men

to submit to reason and the true principles of the christian religion, as now professed in this kingdom.

But it is not only to our religion, Sir, that this bill, if passed into a law, may be of advantage; for it will, likewise, be of great advantage to the state, and to the nation and people in general. The Jews, Sir, by their knowledge in trade, and their correspondence over the whole known world, have been of great service in all countries where they have been encouraged to settle. They contributed greatly towards the establishment of the Dutch trade and commerce in the infancy of that wise republick; and it was they chiefly that raised the city of Amsterdam to that height of splendor and riches, at which it is now arrived. On the other hand, we know, that Spain and Portugal have been in some measure ruined by banishing them their country; for neither of these kingdoms have now any trade but to their own colonies, and even a great part of that is carried on by foreigners under the borrowed names of Spaniards or Portuguese. But, Sir, we need not go beyond sea to look for the advantage a nation may reap from having the Jews settled in it; for ever since they were re-admitted into this country, they have been in many respects useful to us. In the reign of king Charles II. when they began again to settle in this country, they contributed greatly to increase our exports; though but a few of them were in that reign admitted by letters of denization, from the king, with a *non obstante* clause in each for freeing them from the payment of the aliens duty; yet before the revolution they began to have a large concern in our foreign trade. Of this we have an incontestable proof upon record; for these *non obstante* clauses being at the revolution deemed and declared to be illegal, a question arose, whether these Jew denizens

were liable to aliens duty, and an action was brought against some of them for no less a sum than 58,000*l.* for goods they had imported and exported during the year 1689, which shews how much the few Jews we had then amongst us contributed to the increase of our trade and commerce; for we cannot reckon the value of the goods imported and exported by them within that time, at less than double the sum laid in the information brought against them. And since the revolution we all know how useful they have been, both by exporting our manufactures, and by supplying our government with large sums of money for carrying on the expensive wars we have been necessarily engaged in.

From what is past, therefore, Sir, we may judge with some certainty of what is to come, and, consequently, of what will be the effect of the bill now before us, if passed into a law. In my opinion, it will bring rich Jews from all parts of the world to settle amongst us, which, besides increasing our trade, will be of great use to the state, whether we continue in peace, or be again involved in war. If we continue in peace, such an accession of wealth will reduce the interest payable upon our publick funds below what it is to be by the laws now in being, at the same time that the consumption of these new families will increase the produce of the taxes appropriated to the payment of these funds; and if we should be unhappily engaged in a new war, this bill will then appear to be not only useful but necessary; for as we can carry on no war without borrowing money yearly, we must find lenders as well as funds, and this bill will furnish us with a number of persons who have money to lend, and at the same time encourage and enable them to come and spend the yearly interest of their money amongst us. That this bill will be of advantage to the state is,

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therefore, evident; and it is as evident, I think, that it will be of advantage to our landholders, by raising the price of lands over the whole kingdom, which will of course occasion their improvement; for if a landholder, by laying out A 1000l. upon improving his estate, can add 50l. a year to his income, and cannot add above 30l. a year by laying out the same sum of money upon a new purchase, he will certainly improve rather than purchase; and the improvement is not only an advantage to the nation in general, but furnishes employment for numbers of our laborious poor, neither of which is the consequence of a man's making a new purchase. Then with regard to our farmers, the accession of a number of rich families will of course procure them a better market for the produce of their farms; and our manufacturers of all kinds will reap an advantage not only by the increase of the consumption of their manufactures at home, but also by the increase of D their exportation abroad. In short, Sir, I know no set of men in the kingdom that will not be benefited by this bill, except those merchants and shopkeepers who love to deal at an extravagant profit; but such men, surely, deserve no encouragement, much less any privilege from the publick.

Thus, Sir, if we regard our interest either in this world or that which is to come, we must, I think, be for passing this bill into a law; and, therefore, I shall be for its being committed.

The next Speaker was M. Valerius Corvus, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

Sir, I am sorry I should find myself under a necessity to speak against those who have long lived and conversed

with, and for many of whom I have a particular esteem; but whilst I have the honour of a seat in this house, no personal friendships or connections shall induce me to keep silence, when I see any thing brought into this house, which, I think, will be not only injurious but dishonourable to my country. If this bill had been general: If it had been a bill to open a way for the naturalization of all Mahometans, and Pagans, as well as Jews, I should more readily have agreed to it, because it would not have brought such a reflection upon us as Christians: Such a general bill, like the late bill for a general naturalization of all foreign Protestants, might have been deemed to proceed, as that bill did, from some mistaken maxim in politicks; but to give a particular invitation to the Jews, really seems as if we contemned, and were resolved to abandon, the religion we now profess. The Jews, Sir, are, and always have been, the most professed enemies to Christianity, and the greatest revilers of Christ himself: They are the offspring of those that crucified our Saviour, and to this day labour under the curse pronounced against them upon that account. I know, Sir, that, as a Christian, I am obliged E to love my enemy; but whilst he continues to be so, no precept of Christianity enjoins me to take him under my roof, much less to put him in a way of making himself master both of me and my roof; and how the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, F could imagine, that the possession of a land estate should have an influence upon a man's religious principles, I cannot comprehend. If any Jew should be so loose as to all principles of religion, as to abjure the religion of his ancestors for the sake of being in the fashion, or for the sake of acquiring any honour or preferment, surely his desire of possessing a land estate will be an additional motive for this declaring himself Christian; when

when he finds he cannot otherwise acquire such a possession.

But, Sir, if Jews should come to be possessed of a great share of the land estates of this kingdom, how are we sure that Christianity will continue to be the fashionable religion, or that the profession of it will continue necessary for qualifying a man for any honour or preferment. To me it really seems at present to be the fashion for a man to declare himself of no religion; and if our fashionable gentlemen should at last fix upon any particular religion, the Jewish may, perhaps, stand as good a chance as any other; for fashion, we know, depends upon nothing but whim; and if the Jews should become our chief landholders, they will, probably, be the leaders of our whim. As landholders they will have the chusing of most of the members of this house, and may themselves be chosen; and then to intitle themselves to posts and preferments, they have nothing to do but to join with the other dissenters in getting the test act, and all the other laws for securing our established church, repealed. Whatever some gentlemen may think, if we consider their numbers, and the vast estates they have acquired in this kingdom within these last 50 or 60 years, this will appear to be no chimerical apprehension; and their having thus a view to get possession of the whole strength and power of this nation will rather confirm them in their obstinacy than induce them to turn Christian, because they will look upon it as a preparatory step made by Providence, which is to be followed by their expected Messiah; But in this view they will certainly be some way or other disappointed, as they are never to have any fixt habitation until after they have acknowledged Christ to be the Messiah: and when they do this, they are to be restored to their native land; therefore the Hon. gentleman is ve-

ry much mistaken, if he supposes that our giving them a fixt habitation in this country before their conversion, can any way tend towards a completion of the christian prophecy relating to them.

A I hope, Sir, I have now shewn, that our passing this bill into a law can no way tend towards the conversion of the Jews, but will on the contrary render them more obdurate; and to pretend that we ought to pass it, in order to prevent a profanation of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, is an argument that goes a great deal too far; for it would equally hold good for repealing that law, by which all officers, civil or military, are obliged to receive that sacrament within three months after their admittance; for a place of great profit and trust under the government is surely as great a temptation to a Jew born here, as a naturalization can be to a Jew born abroad. Yet if any Jew should by artifice get the sacrament administered to him, in order to intitle himself to some office or employment, I believe no man will say, that the guilt of such a profanation lay at the door of those who refused to consent to the repeal of that law. But, I believe, we need not give ourselves any concern about this question; for whatever danger a clergyman may expose himself to by refusing to administer the sacrament, I am persuaded, no one would administer it to a reputed Jew, without a sufficient testimony of his having regularly embraced the christian faith, not privately, but, according to custom, before a multitude of witnesses.

Having now answered all the arguments which the Hon. gentleman endeavoured to draw from religion, I shall now consider the advantages hoped for from this bill; but must begin with some general observations in relation to the Jews; and in the first place I must observe, that it is a very great mistake to suppose,

that the Jews ever did, or ever can set up trade in any country; for the origin of trade in all countries is manufacture; but none of the Jews, even of the poorest sort, are ever bred to be manufacturers or mechanicks, or indeed to any laborious employment; therefore they can never be the beginners of trade in any country. It was not they that began the Dutch trade, after the establishment of that commonwealth, but it was the persecution and oppression of the Spanish government, which drove the manufacturers and mechanicks from all the other provinces of the Netherlands: Nor was it the expulsion of the Jews which ruined the trade of Spain and Portugal, but the emigration of the inhabitants; for such multitudes of their people went to America, that there was not enough left for carrying on any sort of manufacture sufficient for their home consumption. No instance can be given, Sir, of the Jews having been the beginners of trade in any country, but many instances to the contrary. In Poland there have been multitudes of Jews for many ages, yet no man will say that Poland is a trading country. In this country, tho' they were settled here from the time of the conquest to the 18th of Edward the First, near 230 years, yet they never set up any trade, but dealt chiefly in usury, which indeed was most excessive, for we have among our records some regulations prohibiting them to take above 2d per pound per week. The truth is, in those countries where there is little or no trade, they deal mostly in usury, or in collecting the taxes; and where a trade has been already established, some indeed of the richer sort may engage in foreign commerce, but the poorer sort deal only as brokers, pedlars, or hawkers, as we may now see from daily experience; for but t'other day I met no less than four of them together, going upon a peddling progress into the country.

But, Sir, tho' the Jews cannot be the first beginners of trade in any country, yet after it is begun, they may contribute to its increase; for as they either cannot, or will not purchase, or take lands to farm in any country, they have no way of employing their money but in trade or usury; and as they are dispersed over the whole world, and keep a correspondence with one another, they know where all sorts of manufactures may be sold to the best advantage; therefore by lending their money to the native manufacturers, they may enable them to extend their manufacture, and by their foreign correspondence they may increase the exportation. For this reason, in the infancy of the trade of any country, it is right to encourage the Jews to come and settle amongst them; as the manufacturers have not then money of their own sufficient for carrying their manufacture to any great extent, and as the native merchants have not a foreign correspondence settled, perhaps, in those countries, where some of their manufactures may be sold to the best advantage. But in a country where trade and commerce have been fully and long established, where the manufacturers have money sufficient of their own, or of their friends, to carry their manufactures to the utmost extent, and where the native merchants have a correspondence settled in every foreign country where it is possible to carry on any commerce, and consequently must know where every sort of manufacture may be sold to the best advantage: In such a country, I say, it is madness, if not worse, to put Jews or any other foreigners upon an equal footing with natives, because it only enables the former to take the bread, or a part of the bread, out of the mouths of the latter, without increasing in the least the national trade or commerce; for no Jew, no more than a native, will export more of your

your manufacture than he can sell to advantage, and so much your own native merchants will always export, if there were not a Jew in the kingdom; nor does an English merchant ever desire a greater profit than will satisfy a Jew or any other foreign merchant; for in such a multitude of merchants as we now have of our own to all parts of the world where the trade is open, it is certain, that they will undersell one another till they bring the market down to what can be deemed nothing but a living profit.

Let us take, for example, Sir, the kingdom of Portugal: Does any man think that we do not now export as many of our manufactures thither as can possibly find a vent there, or that our Portugal merchants and their factors there, who are so numerous, and so independent of one another, do not sell those goods as cheap as they can be sold? Suppose then that we export yearly thither to the value of a million sterling, and that this is the utmost that can be exported: D If we should naturalize all the Jews in the world, they could not add to that exportation: They could only come in for a share of it; and suppose that share to be 200,000l. worth of goods yearly, is it not evident, that in this case one fifth of our English Portuguese merchants must give up the trade, or all of them together must trade for one fifth less than they used to do? This therefore could be of no advantage to our trade or to our manufacturers: It would only transfer the profit upon 200,000l. worth of goods yearly from our native English merchants to our naturalized Jews; and this I must look on as a loss to the nation, because I think we are as yet a christian nation: The estate got by an Englishman we are sure will remain here; but a Jew, tho' naturalized, may be here to day and gone tomorrow: When he has got an estate here, he may go and live upon it

in a climate which he thinks more agreeable to his constitution.

This example, Sir, may be applied to every country in the world as well as to that of Portugal; for there is no country where we have not now houses and factories established; and therefore it is, I think, a demonstration, that the bill now before us can be of no advantage to our trade or manufactures, but must be of disadvantage to the nation in every branch of our foreign trade: And B now with regard to our domestick. The Jews, it is true, have as yet contented themselves with hawking and pedling: Very few of them have become shopkeepers, because it would subject them to taxes and parish rates. But suppose they should begin to engage in this branch of business, could it be of any advantage to our trade or to our manufacturers? Have we not already as many English shopkeepers of all kinds as can be supported by the consumption? Does not the most petty shopkeeper know, that what maketh rich is a small profit and a quick return? Consequently, must not every one of them sell his goods as cheap as he can possibly afford? Therefore we cannot suppose that Jew shopkeepers would sell cheaper than our English now do, but they might perhaps cheat oftner; and if Jew shopkeepers should increase, the christian must diminish in number; so that if in this way the bill now before us should have any effect, it would only be a transferring of a share of the profit upon our home consumption, from our native Christians to our naturalized Jews.

But, Sir, both in our foreign and domestick trade the transferring of a part of the profits from the Christian to the Jew, is not the only bad consequence we have to fear from this bill: Sectaries of all kinds, especially the Jews, are more zealous and more diligent in recommending one another, and in playing into the hands

hands of one another, than those of the established church. By this means they may in time render it impossible for any Christian to carry on any trade, either foreign or domestick, to advantage: Jews may become our only merchants and our only shopkeepers. They will probably leave the laborious part of all manufactures and mechanical trades to the poor Christian; but they will be the paramount masters, as the merchants and shopkeepers in every country must always be; and if our landed gentlemen should find it impossible to provide for their younger sons by making them merchants or shopkeepers, nor for their daughters by marrying them, with a small fortune, to a merchant or shopkeeper, we may judge what would soon be the fate of most of our landholders: They must give such large fortunes to their younger children, or at least to most of them, as might be sufficient for their support, by which means a new incumbrance would by every generation be brought upon the estate, and that without any resource: At present, a younger brother often gets by trade such a sum of money as saves the estate of his family; or the heir, by marrying the daughter of a rich merchant or shopkeeper, gets such a fortune as redeems his estate from all former incumbrances; but if Jews, who marry only among one another, were our only merchants and shopkeepers, both these resources would be cut off; which would every year bring so many of our land estates to market, that I doubt much if they would rise in their price, until the Jews had got possession of most of them.

Thus, Sir, the bill now before us, instead of being of advantage, may probably be fatal to our present landholders; and whatever esteem some gentlemen here may have for the Jews, I doubt much if our English farmers would like to have Jews for their landlords, tho' they

could hardly be treated worse than some of them are at present by their christian landlords. From all which I must conclude, that there is no rank of men in the kingdom, to whom this bill, if passed into a law, can be of any advantage, but that on the contrary, if it takes any effect, it will be of immediate disadvantage to our merchants; and may at last be fatal to every rank of Christians in this kingdom. And as to the advantage it may be of to the state, by supplying our ministers with money in case of a war, or by enabling them to reduce the interest payable upon our publick funds, in case of the continuance of peace, I must observe, that if the Jews cannot get an equal interest and equal security any where else, they will let us have their money without being naturalized; and if they can get an higher interest and equal security any where else, they will not let us have their money, even tho' we should naturalize the whole Hebrew nation at once. So that to compensate all the dangers and all the disadvantages we shall expose ourselves to by the passing of this bill, we can expect no one advantage but that of having a few rich Jews come here to spend their income from our funds, which they now spend abroad; and even this I think very precarious; for when a man grows old, he does not like to leave the country in which he has been bred and perhaps born, which is the reason that I have seldom seen bills of naturalization applied for by rich foreigners who have got their fortunes abroad, but by foreigners who have long lived, and have got estates, or are in the way of getting estates, in this country.

But, Sir, tho' I think this good effect of the bill very precarious, I am convinced, it will have a very extensive bad effect. We may, if we please, call it only a bill for empowering the parliament to naturalize, but it will in effect be a general

ral naturalization of the Jews. An old and rich Jew, who has given over trade, may not, perhaps, expose himself to the fatigue and danger of changing his country and climate; but all the rich Jews, who are still engaged in trade, and resolved to continue it, will come here to be naturalized; and where the rich come the poor must follow. We shall have crowds of them coming over every day, and as their children afterwards born will of course be natural born subjects, if the doctrine be established, that all such Jews may purchase and hold land estates, I am afraid, that a great part of the land in this kingdom may soon fall into their hands, so that from henceforth the prophecy, at least with respect to them in this country, will be defeated; for whilst our constitution remains in its present form, those that are possessed of our land estates must necessarily have a share in our government: Tho' they may not be members of parliament, nor ministers of state, yet they must have a great influence upon those that are, consequently, they can neither be called vagabonds, nor can it be said, that they have found no ease, nor rest for the sole of their foot in this country, or that they have here a trembling heart, or any sorrow of mind. But, Sir, whatever has happened, whatever may happen to some particular men of that nation, I am fully convinced, that there is a curse attends the nation in general, and will attend them until they acknowledge Christ to be the Messiah: To such of them as will do so, I shall be ready to grant every indulgence; but by indulging those that will not, I am afraid we shall bring our nation into the same contempt in which they are held by all nations under the sun; and I wish, that by bringing them here, we may not bring along with them the curse that has pursued them thro' all countries, and for so many ages.

The next Speech I shall give, was that made by App. Haddonius, which was in Substance thus.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I NEVER was more surpris'd at any thing than I am at the opposition made to the bill now before us, in this house, and at this time. I do not, indeed, wonder at the clamour raised against it without doors, because dealers of all kinds, either in our foreign or domestick trade, are jealous of rivals in their respective business, and willing to

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July, 1753.

reduce rather than increase the number in every branch. But as it is certainly the interest of the publick to increase the number of dealers in every branch of trade as much as possible, and as it is the duty of every gentleman, who has the honour of a seat in this assembly, to consider the publick interest, without regard to the private views of any set of men whatever, I cannot but be amazed, that a bill so clearly calculated as this is for the publick good, should meet with the least opposition in this house, especially at this time of day. If the same narrow way of thinking with regard to religion still prevail'd, which was the bane of this island, from our first conversion to Christianity, quite down to the revolution: If there were amongst us any set of men, who thought it a crime, and an abomination, to hold a correspondence with, or to admit to breathe the same air, such as differed from us in any of our religious opinions, from such men I should, upon this occasion, have expected to have met with opposition. But ever since the revolution, a generous and contrary spirit has been so much propagated, and now, I hope, so universally prevails, that I did not apprehend the least opposition to a bill for admitting those to live amongst us, who, we are sure, will add to the wealth, and increase the trade of our native country.

I say, live amongst us, Sir; for this is the only privilege they are to acquire by the bill now under consideration; and even this they are not to acquire, unless it shall please some future parliament to grant it. They are neither to have, nor will it be possible for them, or any of their posterity, to acquire the least share in our government, without first declaring themselves Christians. As to any place, or office of trust, or profit under the government, every one knows, that no man can hold any such, unless he be of the religion established by law; and even as to voting for, or being chosen a member of parliament, we all know, that the oaths may be tendered to, and when tendered, must be taken by every man that appears either as a voter or candidate at any election; and that some of these oaths are such, as can be taken by no man who is not a Christian. What is it then they are to acquire by this bill, should it be passed into a law? Nothing but the power of obtaining from parliament, at a very great expence, a privilege to live and spend their money here, instead of spending it abroad. This is really all they are to acquire by this bill, or by any thing in consequence of it, un-

lest they have a mind to contribute to the increase of our trade, by engaging in it, on to the raising the value of our land estates, by making a purchase; and how either of these can be injurious to the national interest, I cannot comprehend.

With regard to trade, Sir, if our manufactures and native commodities of all kinds were sold as cheap as possible in all foreign markets, and as great quantities of them exported as can possibly find a vent at those markets, I shall grant, that the naturalizing of foreign merchants would only be a transferring of part of the profits of our trade from natives to foreigners; but these are facts which it is impossible to ascertain: New men will probably make new experiments, and by new experiments, new channels of trade may be discovered, thro' which new and additional quantities of our manufactures may flow to a foreign market: No people can be supposed more capable, or more ready than the Jews, to make these new experiments, because of their great propensity to trade, and because of the curse that attends them. By being dispersed thro' all nations, and by being the chief traders in every nation where they sojourn, they know what sort of fabrick in every kind of manufacture is best suited to the taste of the people of every country, and they may give directions to our manufacturers to work up several new sorts of fabricks hitherto unknown in this country. We have been told in this house, and the fact is certainly true, that a very eminent Jew merchant now living in London, directed a new sort of camblets to be made, but a few years ago, of which great quantities have since been yearly exported to Spain; and tho' we have excluded them from being our factors in Turkey, yet the Jew merchants that are, or may be settled here, in consequence of this bill, may, by means of their correspondence with those of their nation in Turkey, give such directions to our manufacturers here, for the inventing and working up of new sorts of fabricks, as may revive and greatly increase our Turkey trade; for there is no country in the world where the master manufacturers are more ingenious and expert than ours; and notwithstanding the multitude of our taxes, and the effect they may have in raising the wages of workmen, yet as there are taxes in every country as well as here, and as bread, the staff of life, is cheaper, and famines or scarcities less frequent in this country than in any other, I am of opinion, that by proper care, and some new regulations with respect to our poor, the price of wages here may

be reduced, at least as low as they can be in any country where there is an equal plenty of gold and silver in circulation.

Therefore, Sir, as it is impossible to know, whether our manufactures are sold as cheap as possible in every foreign country, or whether as large quantities of them are exported as can possibly find any where a vent, the wisest method we can take, is to make the naturalization of foreign merchants as general and as easy as we can. This, in my opinion, is the only method we can take to come at any certainty as to these two questions; for if they are both to be answered in the affirmative, I think it is highly probable, that no foreign merchant would desire to settle, much less to be naturalized here; and as numbers of them are daily desiring it, I think it almost an incontestable proof, that both these questions are to be answered in the negative; consequently, I must think it as much a demonstration as the nature of the case can admit of, that the exportation of our manufactures and our foreign trade may be very much increased by the naturalization of such Jew merchants as may desire to settle in this country. And as to our domestick or shopkeeping trade, I very much doubt, whether our shopkeepers and warehousekeepers sell at as low a price as they can possibly afford; because I have been told, that you may buy most sorts of English manufactures as cheap at the shops in Lisbon, or Amsterdam, as at the shops in London. If this fact be true, which, indeed, I cannot assert upon my own knowledge, it is certain, that our shopkeepers in London do not sell at so low a price as they can possibly afford; for our manufactures must go to the shops at Lisbon and Amsterdam loaded with the additional charge of freight, insurance, commission, and several other charges; and I must observe, that the reducing the price of our home consumption, would contribute to the increase of our exportation, as it would enable our people to live cheaper, and to work for less wages than they do at present, which of course would lower the price of our manufactures at all foreign markets. Consequently, if naturalized foreigners should set up shopkeeping, and sell at a cheaper rate than our shopkeepers now do, it would be an ease to all the rest of our people, and a great advantage to our foreign trade. And what makes me suspect, that neither our merchants nor our shopkeepers content themselves with such a small profit as they think the Jews would be satisfied with, is the clamour that has been raised without doors against this

this bill; but this very clamour, instead of being a reason against, should be a prevailing argument with us, for passing this bill into a law; for the selfish foundation of this clamour will plainly appear, when the pretences by which it has been raised are all found to be false and counterfeited.

Now, Sir, with regard to land estates, some gentlemen, I find, make it a question, whether a person professing the Jewish religion, tho' born in this kingdom, can purchase and hold an estate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments; but that they always could, I think there is nothing more plain from many of our antient records. Even long before the conquest it seems to me, that they could purchase and hold land estates; for there is a charter from Witglaff, king of Mercia, above 200 years before the conquest, by which he confirms to the monastery of Croyland all the land and possessions granted to them by the kings or nobles of Mercia, or by other faithful Christians, or Jews; but whatever was the case before the conquest, it is certain that, ever since that time, or at least ever since the reign of Henry II. they could purchase and hold land estates, as appears from many records still extant; for of the four fines levied, which is all we have extant of that reign, there is one by which it appears, that one Jor-netus, a Jew of Norwich, had purchased of William de Curfon, a messuage in that city, to the said Jor-netus and his heirs, for five marks of silver, and a yearly rent of five shillings, in lieu of all services; and in the reigns of Richard I. John, and Henry III. we have several records still extant which shew, that the Jews could purchase and hold manors or lordships as well as houses or tenements; therefore, as there has been no statute made since that time for rendering the Jews incapable to purchase and hold land estates, we must conclude, that Jews who are not aliens, that is to say, such as are born within the British dominions, or naturalized, may still purchase and hold land estates, as well as any other of his majesty's natural born subjects. Consequently, the bill now before us can no way contribute towards giving any Jew born abroad a greater right than his son would have if born here, nor any greater right than he himself may acquire by living seven years in our plantations, or by engaging for three years here at home in several sorts of manufactures; and I have already shewn, that no man professing the Jewish religion can have any share in our government, nor so much as a vote for any member

of parliament, let him have never such a large estate in land; so that the apprehension of the Jews becoming our masters, instead of being our fellow subjects, must be altogether chimerical. They can interfere with no man in the pursuits of ambition, nor can they be hurtful to any set of men in the kingdom but usurers, and those who exact an extravagant profit upon what they export, import, or retail. By being hurtful to such they will be beneficial to the publick, and to the people in general; and if any of the Jews, who may be naturalized in consequence of this bill, should become purchasers of land estates, it will be in advantage to every landholder in the kingdom, by raising the value of the property he is possessed of.

But say gentlemen, Sir, it will be injurious to our character as Christians, and bring dishonour upon the nation in all christian countries, thus to invite the Jews to come and settle amongst us, and to incorporate them with ourselves. Gentlemen who make this objection have not surely considered the histories of Europe; for in every part thereof, except Spain and Portugal, the Jews are treated as natives, and enjoy the same privileges which it is proposed they shall have here. In every part of Italy, not excepting the territories even of the Pope himself, they are treated as natives, and indulged with synagogues on paying a small tax for each. In Rome alone it is reckoned the Jews have nine synagogues, and in the other parts of the ecclesiastical state the number of their synagogues amounts to no less than 91; making in the whole 100. In France, so long ago as in the reign of their Henry II. about 200 years ago, an edict or law was made, by which it was enacted, that the Jews should be from thenceforth deemed the king's subjects, and should be capable to purchase, inherit, and enjoy land estates, as natural born Frenchmen; which law was renewed by Henry III. of France, and by Lewis XIV. and has been twice revived and confirmed by the present Lewis XV. and it is remarkable, that by this law all Jews, whether rich or poor, are by this law naturalized in France, whereas by the bill now before us, rich Jews only are to be rendered capable of being naturalized, and that only in case the parliament should agree to it, not generally, but particularly with respect to every single Jew that shall hereafter petition to be naturalized. And even in Spain and Portugal, it is only by the superstitious vulgar, animated by their priests, that the Jews are held in such contempt;

for in both these kingdoms the men of sense esteem those that are privately known to be Jews, and are as ready to deal with them as with any set of men whatever; therefore the small favour intended to be granted by this bill to the Jews, can bring no dishonour upon this nation in any part of the world, nor any way injure our character with those whose esteem is worth preserving.

As to the making of this bill general, Sir, so as to comprehend Mahometans and Pagans of all kinds as well as Jews, I should not be against it, if there were at present any occasion for it, because it is a maxim with me, and must, I think, be a maxim with every one, who judges impartially, and without any childish or superstitious prejudices, that it is for the publick interest not only to enable but invite the rich men of all nations and religions to settle themselves and families in this country; and tho' the Romans were shy in granting the freedom of their city to distant cities or countries, or to such as were to remain in them, yet they always granted it readily to such as came to live in the city of Rome itself; witness their so frequently forming the people lately settled in the city into new tribes, and particularly their having in the very infancy of their republick granted not only the freedom of the city, but the privilege of being a patrician to Appius Claudius, whose followers had all likewise the freedom of the city, and were formed into a new tribe, called by his name Claudia Tribus. But, Sir, as we have not at present the least expectation that any rich Mahometan or Pagan will apply for being naturalized, we have no occasion for making this bill general; and besides, we have several particular reasons for being ready to grant naturalization to the Jews, which cannot be pleaded in favour of any other set of people whatever; for in the first place, they are more likely to improve and extend our foreign trade than any other set of people whatever. In the next place, they support their own poor in all countries where they are, so that we can be under no apprehension that any of them will become burthensome to any parish. And in the third place, as they have no country they can properly call their own, nor any country where they can live with so much security, we are in no danger that after they have gained an opulent fortune by trade in this country, they will retire to spend the income of it in any other.

These, Sir, are strong inducements for our being more inclined to grant the favour of naturalization to the Jews, than to any other denomination of people; and

to these I must add, that the Jews have great merit to plead with this nation, and particularly with the present happy establishment of our government. They have very much contributed not only to the increase of our trade, but also to the establishment and preservation of our publick credit, to which we in a great measure owe the preservation both of our religion and liberties; and in the year 1745, when our present happy establishment was in the most imminent danger, the Jews in general shewed themselves zealous for the support of our government, and one of them in particular, a gentleman whom I have already had occasion to mention, on account of a very great addition that has been made to our exports to Spain by his means: That gentlemen, I say, upon hearing in 1745, that the government was in distress for want of a sufficient number of small ships of war to guard our coasts, in order to prevent the rebels receiving any succour from France, came to the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, and told them, that he had then no less than five stout privateers in the river, all ready to put to sea, every one of which should be at the government's service, and at their disposal; and further, that he was so far from expecting any recompence or reward for this testimony of his loyalty, or for the service they might be of, that as long as the government had occasion for them, he would maintain them all at his own expence.

Sir, if these are not such inducements as should incline us to naturalize such Jews as may hereafter desire it, rather than any other foreigners whatever, I am sure, they are such as should prevail with us at least to put it in the power of the parliament to naturalize them, which is all that is intended by this bill, and therefore I shall most heartily give my vote for its being committed.

The next Speech I am to give in this Debate, was that made by Cæso Fabius, which was to this Effect.

Mr. President,
S I R,

I RISE up chiefly to rectify a mistake which an Hon. gentleman fell into, with regard to the Papists in Ireland. In order to make us believe, that our giving to the Jews a privilege to purchase land estates in this country, may be a means to convert them to Christianity, he told us, that most of the Papists in Ireland had been converted by means of their being

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being possessed of land estates; but I must tell him, that it was not their possession of land estates that made them turn Protestant, but the necessity they were laid under by law to turn Protestant, in order to preserve that possession; for before that law was made, they had continued in possession of those land estates for several generations after the reformation, without having ever had the least inclination to turn Protestant, but on the contrary engaged in several plots and conspiracies for compelling all the Protestants in that kingdom to turn Papist, and to murder or banish all such as would not comply; and as the Jews are at least as obstinate as the Papists, I make no doubt of their forming some such conspiracy against the Christians of all denominations, if they should ever become so numerous and powerful in this country, as to entertain any hopes of succeeding in such a project; for we may judge of their resentment and cruelty from the story of Esther, which we have from incontestable authority, and which informs us, that upon their getting the power into their hands, they put to death in two days near 76,000 of those they were pleased to call their enemies, without either judge or jury.

Now I am up, Sir, I must declare that, when I consider the several æra's that have been remarkably favourable to the Jews in this country, I am so far from being surprized at the opposition made to this bill, that I am amazed it should have been thought of by any gentleman who pretends to be a friend to our present establishment, or to have a regard for the character of the sovereign now upon our throne. That we had some Jews in this country before the conquest, is probable, but that we had not many is certain, because all our historians take notice of that being the æra of their first introduction; and such as we had were in a most abject condition; for by a law of Edward the Confessor it is declared, that the Jews, and all they have, belong to the king, *Judei, et omnia sua, regis sunt*. Therefore it is plain, that if any Jew then purchased a land estate, he could hold it no longer than the king pleased to allow him; and the grant to the monastery of Croyland, which an honourable gentleman was pleased to mention, must certainly relate to converted Jews, for none but a converted Jew would grant his lands to a Christian monastery. William the Conqueror was then the first of our monarchs who was remarkably favourable to the Jews; and who was William the Conqueror? Not only an usurper, but one who treated the natives as a conquered people, and in-

vited foreigners of all sorts, the Jews among the rest, to come and settle in this then unhappy country. The next of our monarchs that was remarkably favourable to the Jews was king John. Who was king John? Not only a usurper, but a murderer and a tyrant; for after usurping the crown from his nephew Geoffrey of Bretagne, he murdered that young prince, and by means of an army of foreigners which was chiefly supported by the Jews, he tyrannized so much over his subjects, that they chose to submit to France rather than continue under his tyranny. During the long and weak reign of Henry III. the Jews were allowed to continue in this country, and to oppress the natives with their usury and extortion, because the court could as often as it had occasion extort money from them for supporting its extravagancies; but that great and wise king, Edward I. who, I wish I could not say, was the only king we ever had, before his present majesty, that perfectly understood, and steadily pursued the true interest of England, soon after the beginning of his reign, that is, in the third year of it, consented to a law, by which it was ordained and established, that no Jew should in any manner practise usury. However, it is probable they found means to evade this law; and therefore the king, at the repeated suit of his people, in the 18th year of his reign, banished all the Jews out of the kingdom by proclamation, on pain of being hanged, if any were found in the kingdom after the day prefixed. From this time, which was in the year 1290, they could never obtain leave to settle here again, till an end was put both to our constitution and religion by Oliver Cromwell and his associates, when the settling of many of them here, and their privately setting up a synagogue, was connived at, for even Cromwell was not hardy enough to pass any public act in their favour; and tho' most of them, out of fear, retired to Holland, upon the restoration, yet upon finding how things were like to go, several of them returned, some of whom, for a sum of money I suppose, obtained letters of denization from king Charles II. with a *non obstante* clause for freeing them from the payment of the aliens duty; but we had no great inundation of them until the pernicious trade of stockjobbing was set up soon after the revolution, when Jews and all other foreigners, were invited by act of parliament to practise that trade of usury upon the state, which, by Edward the First's law they had been forbid to practise upon the subject.

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From this short history of the settlement of the Jews in this kingdom, gentlemen may see, Sir, that every era which was in this country favourable for the Jews, was an unfortunate era for the nation; for tho' the revolution was happy in freeing us from the bigotry of king James, and the tyranny of the Papists, yet the custom soon after introduced of raising funds, and mortgaging those funds at a high interest, which has been so favourable for the Jews, I must look on as a most unfortunate custom for the nation, and a custom that will, I fear, end in its ruin. Ever since that custom was introduced, we have been like a young extravagant heir, who proportions his expence not to his income, but to his credit, without plaguing himself with the troublesome thought how the money he borrows is to be repaid, or what difficulties he may afterwards bring himself under; and now we are like a man, who by high living has brought himself into an ill habit of body, instead of resorting to temperance and sobriety, he applies to every quack remedy he can think of, and continues his luxurious way of life, until his body is become so extenuated, that it can bear no regular cure. Instead of applying to the quack prescriptions of naturalizing Jews and foreign Protestants, we should lessen our yearly publick expence, which would enable us to abolish some of those taxes that enhance the price of our manufactures at all markets both foreign and domestick. By reducing our army to what it was at the end of queen Anne's reign, and our civil list expence to what it was during the whole of her reign, we might save at least 4 or 500,000l. annually, which would enable us to abolish the duties upon salt, upon leather, and upon soap and candles; and this, besides being a relief to all our manufactures, would particularly encourage our fisheries and our manufactures of leather, both of which are considerable articles in our exports to foreign markets.

Thus, Sir, by lessening our annual expence, and abolishing some of our taxes, we may revive our trade by means of our own people, without the assistance of naturalized Jews, or any other foreigners; but as much as I am against this naturalizing bill, I do not think it of such pernicious consequence as the doctrine upon which it is founded. That Jews born here are in every respect to be deemed natural born subjects, and may consequently purchase and hold what land estates they please, is to me a doctrine that seems quite inconsistent with the

whole tenor of our laws, and with the very essence of our constitution. That a Jew born either here or beyond sea, may purchase a land estate, I shall readily agree, but that he can hold it any longer than the king pleases, I will positively say, neither is nor ever was, nor ever can be the law of this kingdom, until it be made so by act of parliament; for that is the only method by which the common law can be altered; and that a land estate purchased by a Jew belongs to, and may be seized by the king, is now, and has always been the common law of this kingdom, ever since Christianity was established; for even that law of Edward the Confessor was but declaratory of the common law, as appears by the very words of it. And notwithstanding the great favours granted by William the Conqueror and his successors to the Jews, they took care not to alter this part of the common law, but, on the contrary, enforced it by often seizing upon the lands mortgaged to the Jews; for in those days the purchases made by the Jews, and even by Christians, were generally by way of mortgage; and sometimes the king would grant a release to the mortgager, without the concurrence or consent of the Jew mortgagee. Can we suppose, that from the conquest, to the 18th year of Edward I. a period of 200 years, there were no Jews born in England? Yet in all that time did we ever hear of a distinction between Jews born within or without the king's dominions? They were both equally the king's property: They had equally a right to purchase and to hold, that is to say, till it pleased the king to take it from them. Did we ever hear of such a distinction before the present age, so fertile in novelties of every kind? It is a distinction expressly contrary to the common law of this kingdom, by which every Jew, whether born here or abroad, and all that belongs to him, is the king's property, except what he may have in our publick funds, which seems to be secured by those laws which enabled foreigners, without distinction, as well as natives, to become contributors; therefore, if this bill should pass, I should advise even our rich Jews born here to get themselves naturalized; because an act of naturalization is in so far an alteration of the common law.

But, Sir, if this bill should pass into a law, I hope we shall revive that law passed in the 54th year of Henry III. which enacts, amongst other things, that no Jew shall have a freehold in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or rents issuing from them; and even as to leases

of lands, I think we should revive the law of the third of Edward I. which restrains them to a term not exceeding ten years. These laws, I say, we should revive, or make a new law upon this plan; for I hope it will be allowed, that Christianity is as yet a part of our establishment, and therefore we should be as careful to prevent the enemies of Christianity, as we have been to prevent the enemies of our present royal family, from getting possession of any great share of our lands; for by our constitution landholders must always have a share in our government, even tho' they should not themselves be capable of voting for, or being chosen members of parliament, because they will always have an influence upon those that are; but I really do not see what can hinder Jew landholders from voting for, or being chosen members of parliament. I shall not say, that they will look upon any of our oaths, especially the oath of abjuration, to be an oath, or any sort of religious ceremony: They will look upon them as forms of words only, and for that reason will repeat them without the least scruple. For this reason, Sir, before we pass this bill, I think we should consult some of the Jewish Rabbi's, as to the proper form of oaths, and the proper method of administering an oath among them, and add proper clauses to the bill according to the instructions we shall receive from these Rabbi's, that such Jews as come here to be sworn, may be sworn in their own manner; for which purpose an Hebrew Pentateuch, or an Hebrew Talmud, should be provided, and a Jew clerk appointed in each house; and in future times, perhaps, it may become necessary for our speaker to give notice, A Christian member to be sworn, or, A Jew member to be sworn, according to the religion of the member then introduced.

Tho' this may look like railery, Sir, I am really serious; for with regard to all oaths, I think they should be drawn up in such terms, and administered in such a manner, as is most likely to produce reverence and respect in the person who is to be sworn; therefore the seeming railery of what I say proceeds from the ridiculousness of what is proposed by this bill, and not from any jocular humour I happen to be in at present; for I think our constitution and liberties may be exposed to the utmost danger, by the prevailing humour of naturalizing foreigners, especially Jews; because we may from experience be certain, that they will always be obnoxious to the people, therefore they must be for depriving the people of all power, and lodging the whole

power of the government in the hands of the crown. They may hereafter do as they did in king John's time: They may furnish some future ambitious monarch with money for supporting an army of foreigners, in order to oppress his subjects; and from some late precedents, it now seems to be an established doctrine, that our king may, without asking the consent of parliament, call in foreign troops, whenever he thinks himself in danger. If the parliament should, from a just suspicion, refuse to continue the mutiny bill, and our own army should be honest enough to disband, would not an ambitious king in such circumstances think himself in danger? Would he not call in immediately an army of foreigners? Would not the Jews gladly furnish him with money for this purpose? And if the Jews should thus get an Ahasuerus upon our throne, and an army of foreign mercenaries at his disposal, would not the people of this kingdom have great reason to fear being treated by them, as the Medes and Persians were by their ancestors?

For what, Sir, are we to expose ourselves to this danger? The Hon. gentleman says, for the sake of increasing our trade, and raising the price of our lands: As to our lands, Sir, I had rather they should sell for ten years purchase, than that most of them should come into the possession of Jews; and I believe most of the landholders in England will join with me in opinion; and as to our trade, the increase of it must be allowed to be very precarious. The Hon. gentleman himself admitted, that if our manufactures are now sold abroad as cheap as possible, and as many of them exported as can find a vent, our naturalizing the Jews will only be a transferring of part of the profits from Christian Englishmen, to English Jews. But these, he says, are questions which cannot be certainly answered; and the Jews desiring to be naturalized is, he says, an argument for their being answered in the negative. Sir, a branch of trade's being overstocked is, we find, no bar to new people's desiring to get into it; because every one expects, by his superior skill and industry, to ingross a great part of it to himself; and in every branch of trade that is overstocked, we are very sure, that every dealer must sell as cheap as he can, and will sell as great a quantity as he can: Now as every branch of our trade is overstocked, it is, I think, a demonstration, that in every branch of our foreign trade our English merchants now sell as cheap and as much as they can; consequently, our naturalizing the Jews

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can no way increase our trade. But, Sir, the Jews have a particular reason for endeavouring to get into every branch of our trade. Their brethren are almost the sole brokers between merchant and merchant in all countries; and if they can as Englishmen, set up houses in all foreign countries, they hope, in a short time, to ingross the whole of the trade in each to themselves alone, not by selling cheaper than our merchants now do, but by their superior interest amongst the brokers. If they should succeed in this, do we think, that they would sell cheaper, or export more of our manufactures than our merchants now do? We may judge of their conscience in this respect from what they did here after the conquest, when they had a monopoly of lending money at interest; for no Christian could then exact interest for any money he lent; and we find from our records, that they then exacted above 50l. per cent. interest. It would be the same should they get a monopoly of any branch of our foreign trade: They would exact a higher profit than our merchants now do, and consequently could not sell so great a quantity.

Therefore, Sir, by passing this bill into a law, we may ruin our foreign trade in most parts of the world, but can expect to increase it no where; and as to the shopkeeping trade, I very much doubt of the fact which the Hon. gentleman was pleased to mention; but if there be any truth in it, it must proceed from its not being the custom in those cities for shopkeepers to give so much, or such long credit, as our shopkeepers usually do; for the difference of a year or two's credit must make a great difference in the price of the goods sold upon trust; and we know, that our shopkeepers are sometimes seven years before they can get payment, even from those who are able to pay, and even then they must, perhaps, pay poundage to some French valet, or some French chambermaid; for it seems to be thought necessary in this country, for a man of quality to have a levee, and if he can get no others to attend it, he makes his tradesmen pay him that compliment year after year, in order to solicit the payment of what has been long due to them.

But in order to induce us to grant what is contended for to the Jews, we are told, that they enjoy the same privileges in most countries of Europe, especially in Italy and France; and that even in Spain and Portugal, from whence they have been long expelled, such of them as are privately there, are in high esteem with people of sense and knowledge. As to Italy,

Sir, I do not at all wonder at their having a great number of synagogues there, especially in the Pope's territories; for even the devil himself is indulged with having as many chapels there as he pleases, on paying a small tax: I mean, the licensed whores and brothels, which, I am told, are every where to be met with in that country. As to France we know, that their edicts are very uncertain: Sometimes an edict issues for treating the Jews as natural born subjects, and soon after, perhaps, a new edict issues for banishing them all out of the kingdom; therefore, I think it very unfair to quote those edicts in their favour, without mentioning those against them; but if they ever had the privilege of purchasing land estates in France, it is certain they have been wise enough never to make use of it, for I never heard of a Jew that was a French marquis, which some of them must have been, had they been landholders, as most of the estates there are erected into titles of noblesse. And as to Spain and Portugal, it is allowed, that there are some gentlemen of the Jewish nation, who deserve the esteem of all men of common sense; but it is certain, that the nation in general is despised there and every where else, and but too much deserve it, because they are too ready to sacrifice every thing to a little immediate advantage: They were banished out of Spain and Portugal for underhand assisting the Moors: In this country, in the reign of Henry II. notwithstanding the protection he gave them, it was found, that for profit they furnished the rebels in Ireland with large sums of money; and but very lately, we know, that they were banished out of Bohemia, for furnishing the French army, whilst in that country, with all sorts of provisions.

But whatever privileges the Jews may be now indulged with in absolute governments, where the people have no share in the legislature, it can be deemed no precedent for our indulging them with the same in this country, where every freeholder, and indeed every freeman of any city or borough, has a share in our legislature; and as to the inducements we may have to favour the Jews rather than any other unchristian people, they will appear from what I have said to be of no weight. The Jews, as I have shewn, are more likely than any other people to ingross and ruin our trade; and as to their maintaining their own poor, they have hitherto been under a necessity to do so, because it was never thought, that a Jew could obtain a settlement in any Christian parish; but if Jews born here

here are to be deemed natural born subjects to all intents and purposes, they may obtain such a settlement, and consequently, if reduced to poverty and want, must be maintained by the parish where they had their last settlement. As to their having no country of their own to retire to, if they have the same privileges in other countries, especially France and Italy, that are intended for them here, why may they not retire with their fortunes to those countries? They will certainly do so, as the climate is more agreeable to them, and whilst they no way meddle with the government they may live as securely: At least many of them will do so; unless they should at last get the government of this country into their own hands, and if they ever should, God have mercy upon such of the natives as shall continue Christian; for I am sure our rulers the Jews would have none.

None of these therefore, Sir, can be any inducement for our agreeing to what is now proposed; and as to the merit of the Jews by their having been instrumental in increasing our trade and establishing our publick credit, I wish the Hon. gentleman had pointed out any one branch of trade that has been increased by their means: For my own part, I know of no branch of trade, to the increase of which the Jews, as a people, could any way contribute, but our trade to Turkey, and that has been upon the decline ever since they came amongst us. And as to our publick credit, I doubt much if it be a national advantage, because it has encouraged and enabled our ministers to engage us in needless wars upon the continent, or to continue those wars longer than the interest of this nation required. But supposing it to be an advantage, I do not think a lender can plead great merit from lending his money at as high an interest as he can get any where else upon equal security; and we all know, that the Jews have been as ready as any other set of people to take advantage of the distresses of our government, for raising the interest and premium upon what money they agreed to lend.

Thus, I hope, I have shewn, Sir, that we can have no inducement for agreeing to this bill from any advantages we have reaped in time past, or from any advantages we can expect to reap in time to come; but on the contrary, that it will be, if passed into a law, of the most dangerous consequence to our religion, to our liberties, and to our trade; therefore instead of committing, I think, it ought to be rejected with disdain.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]
July, 1753.

As all the SPEECHES made in the POLITICAL CLUB, are not inserted in their Journal book, any gentleman may send a copy or extract of what he said upon any important debate, to the publisher of this MAGAZINE, and it shall be inserted by itself, or in its proper place.

A

The ADVENTURER, N^o 67.

THE effect of all external objects, however great or splendid, ceases with their novelty: The courtier stands without emotion in the royal presence; the rustick tramples under his foot the beauties of the spring; and the inhabitant of the coast darts his eye upon the immense diffusion of waters, without awe, wonder, or terror.

B

Those who have past much of their lives in this great city, look upon its opulence and its multitudes, its extent and variety, with cold indifference; but an inhabitant of the remoter parts of the kingdom is immediately distinguished by a kind of dissipated curiosity, a busy endeavour to divide his attention amongst a thousand objects, and a wild confusion of astonishment and alarm.

C

The attention of a new-comer is generally first struck by the multiplicity of cries that stun him in the streets, and the variety of merchandise and manufactures which the shopkeepers expose on every hand; and he is apt, by unwary bursts of admiration, to excite the merriment and contempt of those, who mistake the use of their eyes for effects of their understanding, and confound accidental knowledge with just reasoning.

D

But, surely, these are subjects on which any man may without reproach employ his meditations: The innumerable occupations, among which the thousands that swarm in the streets of London are distributed, may furnish employment to minds of every cast, and capacities of every degree. He that contemplates the extent of this wonderful city, finds it difficult to conceive, by what method plenty is maintained in our markets, and how the inhabitants are regularly supplied with the necessities of life; but when he examines the shops and warehouses, sees the immense stores of every kind of merchandize piled up for sale, and runs over all the manufactures of art and products of nature, which are every where attracting his eye, he will be inclined to conclude, that such quantities cannot easily be exhausted, and that part of mankind must soon stand still for want of employment, till the

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wares already provided shall be worn out and destroyed.

As Socrates was passing thro' the fair at Athens, and casting his eyes over the shops and customers, How many things are here, says he, that I do not want ! The same sentiment is every moment rising in the mind of him that walks the streets of London : He beholds a thousand shops crowded with goods, of which he can scarcely tell the use, and which, therefore, he is apt to consider as of no value ; and, indeed, many of the arts by which families are supported, and wealth is heaped together, are of that minute and superfluous kind, which nothing but experience could evince possible to be prosecuted with advantage, and which, as the world might easily want, it could scarcely be expected to encourage.

But so it is, that custom, curiosity, or wantonness, supplies every art with patrons, and finds purchasers for every manufacture ; the world is so adjusted, that not only bread, but riches may be obtained without great abilities, or arduous performances : The most unskilful hand and unenlightened mind have sufficient incitements to industry ; for he that is resolutely busy, can scarce be in want : There is, indeed, no employment, however despicable, from which a man may not promise himself more than competence, when he sees thousands raised to dignity, by no other merit than that of contributing to supply their neighbours with the means of sucking smoke thro' a tube of clay ; and others raising contributions upon those, whose elegance disdains the grossness of smoky luxury, by grinding the materials into a powder, that may at once gratify and impair the smell.

Not only by these popular and modish trifles, but by a thousand unheeded and evanescent kinds of business, are the multitudes of this city preserved from idleness, and consequently from want : In the endless variety of tastes and circumstances that diversify mankind, nothing is so superfluous, but that some one desires it ; or so common, but that some one is compelled to buy it. As nothing is useless but because it is in improper hands, what is thrown away by one is gathered up by another ; and the refuse of part of mankind furnishes a subordinate class with the materials necessary to their support.

When I look round upon those who are thus variously exerting their qualifications, I cannot but admire the secret concatenation of society, that links to-

gether the great and the mean, the illustrious and the obscure ; and consider with benevolent satisfaction, that no man, unless his body or mind be totally disabled, has need to suffer the mortification of seeing himself useless or burdensome to the community : He that will diligently labour, in whatever occupation, will deserve the sustenance which he obtains, and the protection which he enjoys ; and may lie down every night with the pleasing consciousness, of having contributed something to the happiness of life.

Contempt and admiration are equally incident to narrow minds : He whose comprehension can take in the whole subordination of mankind, and whose perspicacity can pierce to the real state of things thro' the thin veils of fortune or of fashion, will discover meanness in the highest stations, and dignity in the meanest ; and find that no man can become venerable but by virtue, or contemptible but by wickedness.

In the midst of this universal hurry, no man ought to be so little influenced by example, or so void of honest emulation, as to stand a lazy spectator of incessant labour ; or please himself with the mean happiness of a drone, while the active swarms are buzzing about him : No man is without some quality, by the due application of which he might deserve well of the world ; and whoever he be that has but little in his power, should be in haste to do that little, lest he be confounded with him that can do nothing.

By this general concurrence of endeavours, arts of every kind have been so long cultivated, that all the wants of man may be immediately supplied ; idleness can scarcely form a wish which she may not gratify by the toil of others, or curiosity dream of a toy which the shops are not ready to afford her.

Happiness is enjoyed only in proportion as it is known ; and such is the state or folly of man, that it is known only by experience of its contrary : We who have long lived amidst the conveniences of a town immensely populous, have scarce an idea of a place where desire cannot be gratified by money. In order to have a just sense of this artificial plenty, it is necessary to have passed some time in a distant colony, or those parts of our island which are thinly inhabited : He that has once known how many trades every man in such situations is compelled to exercise, with how much labour the products of nature must be accommodated to human use, how long the loss or defect of any common utensil must be endured,

dured, or by what aukward expedients it must be supplied, how far men may wander with money in their hands before any can sell them what they wish to buy, will know how to rate at its proper value the plenty and ease of a great city.

But that the happiness of man may still remain imperfect, as wants in this place are easily supplied, new wants likewise are easily created: Every man, in surveying the shops of London, sees numberless instruments and conveniences, of which, while he did not know them, he never felt the need; and yet, when use has made them familiar, wonders how life could be supported without them. Thus it comes to pass, that our desires always increase with our possessions; the knowledge that something remains yet unenjoyed, impairs our enjoyment of the good before us.

They who have been accustomed to the refinements of science, and multiplications of contrivance, soon lose their confidence in the unassisted powers of nature, forget the paucity of our real necessities, and overlook the easy methods by which they may be supplied. It were a speculation worthy of a philosophical mind, to examine how much is taken away from our native abilities, as well as added to them by artificial expedients. We are so accustomed to give and receive assistance, that each of us singly can do little for himself; and there is scarce any amongst us, however contracted may be his form of life, who does not enjoy the labour of a thousand artists.

But a survey of the various nations that inhabit the earth will inform us, that life may be supported with less assistance, and that the dexterity, which practice enforced by necessity produces, is able to effect much by very scanty means. The nations of Mexico and Peru erected cities and temples without the use of iron; and at this day the rude Indian supplies himself with all the necessaries of life; sent like the rest of mankind naked into the world, as soon as his parents have nursed him up to strength, he is to provide by his own labour for his own support. His first care is to find a sharp flint among the rocks; with this he undertakes to fell the trees of the forest, he shapes his bow, heads his arrows, builds his cottage, and hollows his canoe, and from that time lives in a state of plenty and prosperity; he is sheltered from the storms, he is fortified against beasts of prey, he is enabled to pursue the fish of the sea, and the deer of the mountains; and as he does not know,

does not envy the happiness of polished nations, where gold can supply the want of fortitude and skill, and he whose laborious ancestors have made him rich, may lie stretched upon a couch, and see all the treasures of all the elements poured down before him.

This picture of a savage life, if it shews how much individuals may perform, shews likewise how much society is to be desired: Tho' the perseverance and address of the Indian excite our admiration, they nevertheless cannot procure him the conveniences which are enjoyed by the vagrant beggar of a civilized country; he hunts like a wild beast to satisfy his hunger; and when he lies down to rest after a successful chase, cannot pronounce himself secure against the danger of perishing in a few days; he is, perhaps, content with his condition, because he knows not that a better is attainable by man; as he that is born blind does not long for the perception of light, because he cannot conceive the advantages which light would afford him: But hunger, wounds, and weariness, are real evils, tho' he believes them equally incident to all his fellow creatures; and when a tempest compels him to lie starving in his hut, he cannot justly be concluded equally happy with those, whom art has exempted from the power of chance, and who make the foregoing year provide for the following.

To receive and to communicate assistance, constitutes the happiness of human life: Man may indeed preserve his existence in solitude, but can enjoy it only in society: The greatest understanding of an individual, doomed to procure food and cloathing for himself, will barely supply him with expedients to keep off death from day to day; but as one of a large community, performing only his share of the common business, he gains leisure for intellectual pleasures, and enjoys the happiness of reason and reflection.

TO ANY BODY.

F S I R,

I SHALL not apologize for the subject or manner of the following lucubration, because it is well known that *Everybody's business* is of ancient right the business of, or appertaining to, myself, and that *Nobody* has considered the sundry matters herein after mentioned, with more accurate attention and regard, to all ranks of people, than those persons who have most interested or concerned themselves therein.

Nevertheless, I own I should not have troubled you herewith, had not *Somebody* of publick spirit, no doubt, supposing our

publick roads and highways are in a very ruinous and decayed condition, occasioned, as he says, by the many heavy carriages, which are continually travelling thereon with their narrow wheels, with which they not only wear and tear up, but cut down into and destroy the same, officiously published certain Proposals for the amendment and preservation thereof, and an Appendix also to his said book, wherein he not only insinuates, that, instead of the present ingenious device of narrow wheels, with which so many admirable hollow-ways have been cut, with very little other expence, through hills, which were before almost unpassable, on account of their stupendous height, our heaviest wheel carriages should be drawn on rollers of the breadth, on their outer superficies or tire, of nine inches; (see p. 253.) but also that all such carriages should be drawn by their horses (if more than three of them) abreast, and that their wheels likewise should all of them be of one certain width or distance crossways on the roads between each other;—that even the nobility and gentry should submit to some necessary regulations concerning their coaches, &c. and that to all should be prescribed certain rules or methods of travelling, by which the bon esprits of all denominations would be in great measure defeated of their present amusement of interfering with, or driving, or riding against, and overturning, laming, or crippling, or endangering the lives of each other.

These, Sir, are his principal intentions, and sundry other matters and things are therein likewise proposed; from the whole whereof he is of opinion very great savings and advantages would most certainly accrue to the whole kingdom, and the trade thereof.—He even pretends to state in what manner those advantages would arise, and reasons, not very learnedly (altho', by the way, I confess plausibly enough) on this subject.

And there are not wanting those, who having adopted his opinions, are well pleased to see some leading step taken, however tenderly, to introduce the broader wheels, and hopes the carriage-owners may be thereby enabled, and for their own sakes induced, of themselves, to fall into the other desirable and beneficial measures, which he has proposed. I know not what your worship may think of these affairs, but assure you I am very much offended at the thoughts of such, and indeed every of such, or any other innovations, whatsoever.—Not only ourselves, all of us, until within these few years, but also our forefathers for

several ages backwards, have been accustomed, in the manner we now do, to use those excellent improvements in art, the narrow or slender wheels, so admirably constructed, as that thereon they have been able continually to draw amazing burthens through miry ways and sloughs of their own making.

Once only, for a little while, they were by compulsion obliged to travel with their horses abreast, and to the grievous disappointment of these, who then also pretended to be well wishers to the community, it was found (for it seems it was not thought of before) impracticable for their horses to pass, as they then most certainly must, in and upon the narrow ruts, and their ridges, occasioned by the before-mentioned ingenious contrivances, which had already cut them down to a very comfortable depth, and were still daily improving them in such manner as that the poor beasts, for want of a tolerable footing, might almost as well have been without any feet at all; and this practice being therefore abolished, some of the wiser carriage-owners, who only were sensible, *Nobody* was in this respect wiser than themselves; and fearless of any bad consequences, having *Nobody* to fear—in complaisance, I suppose, to those who had taken umbrage at their innumerable deep ruts, and the mischiefs arising therefrom, were kind enough of themselves to resolve, by sharpening still more their before-mentioned tools, and drawing them on many various or different tracts, with a prodigious increase of weight thereon, to cut down the intervening spaces of our roads between the ruts every where, with them, to one certain level or depth; and for this purpose their wheels were forthwith and still are continued to be placed on very different widths or distances crossways between each other, that is to say, from four feet eight inches to six feet (if I am rightly informed) and sometimes more.

And I must own, indeed, this was a masterpiece of invention; for although in some of our best roads it has been found by experience to produce, if possible, far greater mischiefs and inconveniences than can well be imagined, yet in others of them, among the lower grounds, I have often, and *Every body* much oftener must have seen two or three miles, or more, or less, of a publick highway thereby improved into a compleat flush-pool, with a surface perfectly level, and smooth, almost as that of a mill pond.

In fine, Sir, I am of opinion, our forefathers were much wiser than the present generation ought to pretend to be. They had the means also in their power, and

* The narrow wheels, which were still continued; but if these had been then also appointed of nine inches, that act, surely, had never been repealed.

and if they had not been sensible of some advantage, unknown to us, accruing from the badness of their roads, or thought it most advisable not only to continue but to accumulate dangers and difficulties, by which they might have more frequent opportunities of distinguishing themselves by bravely encountering and surmounting them; or if they had chose rather to lessen the fatigue, or inconveniences; and hazards, or expensive delays of travelling on bad roads, and to have obtained enervating ease, and security, and expedition in lieu thereof— they surely might in like manner as aforesaid have done so. And because in their great wisdoms, they saw otherwise most fit, not only myself, but also the whole numerous tribe or sect of habituates, over whom I have the honour to preside, are absolutely averse to, and determined every man of us to disapprove as well the beforementioned as all other alterations, innovations, or new measures whatsoever, however necessary or advantageous they may, to any of the present race of mortals, indisputably appear to be.

For which said good or substantial reasons, I intreat you will be pleased to inform all those whom it may concern, that all and singular the good events, savings, benefits, or advantages, either to trade or our honest countrymen the farmers, or otherwise, which it is pretended would naturally result from the execution of the foregoing propositions;—and indeed that the amendment and preservation of our roads in any manner;—or the safety or welfare of our fellow subjects, are considerations worthy the attention or regard of *Any-body*, is and are very positively denied by,

Dear SIR, on business the last

Your very much devoted,

and obedient humble servant,

NOBODY.

From my apartment

in *Every-body's* house,

June 30, 1753.

EXTRACTS from Dr. BLACKWELL'S
Court of AUGUSTUS.

LIBERTY, the most manly and exalting of the gifts of heaven, consists in a free and generous exercise of all the human faculties, as far as they are compatible with the good of society to which we belong: And the most delicious part of the enjoyment of the inestimable blessing lies in a consciousness that we are free. This happy persuasion, when it meets with a noble nature, raises the soul and rectifies the heart: It gives dignity to the countenance, and animates

every word and gesture: It elevates the mind above the little arts of deceit; makes it benevolent, open, ingenuous and just, and adds a new relish to every better sentiment of humanity.

The man, therefore, who is fully persuaded, that while he lives uprightly and innocently, the laws and constitution of his country will protect him, acquires a cheerful confidence both in speaking and acting: He repays the security not only of his life and property, but of the true taste and enjoyment of life, with sincere endeavours to promote its prosperity: He improves the strength of every natural tie, such as birth, estate, family, and friends, and redoubles his affection to their common guardian, the constitution.

But if, by any fatal reverse, his trust in the laws be destroyed; if, on the contrary, he be conscious, "That he lies at the mercy of another man, or a set of men, who may imprison him, banish him, hang him, and do with him and his family what they please, with impunity," how dismal is the turn that comes upon the temper of the mind? If his station give him access, and his spirit be equal to the attempt, no doubt, he will do his utmost to pull down the enormous power. But if that be out of his reach, and he must bend his neck to the yoke, from that hour he changes both in his sentiments and conduct; he turns cautious and fearful, and, by degrees, selfish, disingenuous, and dastardly: Every word must now be weighed, lest it offend his masters; every publick action set about with a thousand *égards*, (I must borrow a slavish term, where our language happily affords none) lest it give umbrage, and draw upon him death or shame. The noble independent spirit which shone in every

sentence of his discourse, is now evanished: No more quick and honest decisions in favour of right, and condemnation of wrong, in what person or character soever they were found: No more of the former generous disinterested procedure in his friends or country's cause; he loses his manly look; his abjectness increases with every year of slavery, and in the end he receives that servile stamp in his mind and manners, which made the great master of life pronounce the memorable sentence, That one day of servitude destroyed the better half of the human soul.

What greater proof can we have of it, than the present condition of the modern Italians? They are at this day a sagacious people, and have a keenness and constancy of temper peculiar to themselves: They are strong, nervous bodies of men, able to undergo great fatigues,

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and to endure the fiercest changes of heat and cold, of any European nation. The nice judges of climates think, that Italy has the proper temperature of air and soil for producing the strongest passions to be constant, and the robustest bodies to be capable of bearing the extremes of a sultry or frozen clime.

It is a vast peninsula, which declines from the north to the south-east, running between 38 and 46 degrees of latitude, and is washed on the east by the Upper or Adriatick, and on the west by the Tyrrhene or Tuscan sea. Almost quite down the middle of it runs the ridge of the Apennine mountains, which produce stone and timber for every kind of use, plenty of pasture for small cattle, and pour down on either hand many a delightful stream into the lower country: The Arno, the Tiber, the Liris, and Volturnus on one side; and, besides the impetuous Po, which, taking its rise among the Alps, glides thro' the vale of Piedmont, and then wanders thro' the rich plain of Lombardy, there is the Metaurus, the Aternus, and the rapid Ausidus upon the other, with many a river of inferior note, which water the fields, moisten the meads, and gladden the pastures to the brink of the shore. Upon the declivities, where the skirts of the mountains begin to break into little hills and sloping plains, lie the olive and vineyard soils, famed for Messapian oil, and the Albanian, Falernian, and Calemian wines. Below them Pomona reigns with a profusion of fruits of every species, which art and culture can scarce obtain in less happy climes: As you still descend into the level country, the rich arable lands lie in great tracts, such as the Campania of Rome, and the Capuan and Laborian fields; and where the ground is still more depressed and marshy, as above Velia and Minturnæ, the meadows are stretched out, fit for horses, and pasturage of large cattle. So that Italy, however rich in grain, is not a mere corn country, like the Lower Egypt, the plains of Babylon, or the Barbary coast; nor, tho' abounding with fruit and forest trees, is it covered with woods like Pontus, and ancient Gaul; nor, tho' flowing with wine and oil, does it want pasture and forage, like the south of France, and greater part of Spain; but joining all these productions to every other of fish and fowl, metals and minerals, fit for the necessity and elegance of life, it is the most fertile self-supported country in Europe, in whose heart it lies.

This variety of its soil and climate produces all the characters fitted to these

soils, from the luxurious lazy Neapolitan to the laborious Genoese, or hardy inhabitant of the Apennine hills. Two evidences among many, that the nature of the natives is not wholly changed, are pretty remarkable.

About the year 1324, under the papacy of Clement VI. in the reign of the emperor Ludowick VI. of Germany, Nicolas of Lorenzo was chancellor of the capitol at Rome, and a very popular man. Upon some disgust taken against the senators, who were generally the Pope's creatures, he, with the assistance of the people, banished them from Rome, and took the government into his own hands, under the title of tribune, and head of the Roman republick. He reduced it to the ancient form, and governed with so great reputation of justice and valour, that not only the neighbouring towns, but all Italy sent him embassies; inasmuch, that the provinces of the old commonwealth, beholding their metropolis once more resume its pristine dignity, raised their spirits; and partly thro' dread of his arms, partly thro' hopes of a better condition, all honoured the rising tribune. But his courage was not equal to his fortune; it failed at the sight of the height on which he stood. So that, turning dastardly under the weight of his own power, he abandoned himself, when honoured and supported by his people; and without the least force or danger fled privately to Charles king of Bohemia, who sent him back loaded with chains to the Pope.

The other remarkable proof of the temper of the natives, and what kind of men they are still capable of being made, is, that the Italian regiments were among the best troops in that noble army, which the great prince of Parma commanded in the Netherlands. The reputation of the Spanish infantry was then at its height; yet were the Italian troops always employed in the most dangerous services, where a steady inflexible courage was necessary. They were called upon in the hour of distress to retrieve a desperate business, or prevent a fatal break.

It is true, they were all men long trained, and well paid, sure of caresses and preferment, when they did a signal service; and full of a soldier's assurance of conquest and pleasure under their loved leader and countryman. But let it be remembered, that they were modern Italians, levied in the states of Urbino, Parma, Genoa, and the Church, who, to my apprehension, gave proof that the natives of that unhappy country, are of the same cast and materials as near 2000 years

years ago, when they were conquering the world by their bravery and virtue; but are so disfigured and debased by their present priestly discipline, and ecclesiastical culture, that they make the best friars, and the worst soldiers in Christendom.

Extract from a Book lately published, entitled, THE CONDUCT OF A MARRIED LIFE, in a Series of Letters, written by the Hon. Juliana-Susannah Seymour, to a young Lady her Relation, newly married.

I HAVE named to you, my dear (says the supposed authoress) the principal of the publick places, indeed almost the only one I would wish you to be at, [meaning the Oratorio.] I cannot be fond of the summer-evenings at Ranelagh or at Vauxhall. There is something unnatural and mean in people of virtue and decency mixing with the herd of common prostitutes, and abandoned rakes, who are seen bare-faced there, and even make you the confidants of their appointments. —As to the extravagancies with which people are sometimes entertained in the town-season, I do not think it is to a woman of fashion's credit to be seen to countenance them: It is not worth while to sit an evening to see dogs dance, and in a morning, if one comedian mimicks the rest, you should consider, that they are all beneath your notice. It is much more to your credit, as well as your advantage, to be settling your accounts, and regulating your family: These are diversions for men: Indeed, if I have been rightly informed who the women are that most frequent them, their appearance is the best of all reasons for your absence. —The India-houses were at one time the great places for loitering away a morning; but the cheapning fans, and buying screens, was not found to be all that the virtuous ladies meant by frequenting them. They became infamous, because it was discovered that men were met there; and tho' this did not happen to one woman in a thousand by appointment, all the rest shared the censure.

There are toy-shops in London, which I should advise you against visiting, as strictly as if the India-houses were revived among us, and for the same reason. —What these do for a few, the auctions do for all the town. I request of you to avoid them: It would be impossible to advance one argument in favour of your going to them. They are injuries to trade, and therefore it is not fit they should be encouraged. They are known places of deceit to the unwary, and you cannot be upon your guard against them. —Were there no other reason against

them, but the money that is squandered away, it were sufficient; but this is the least. It is certain, that ill women frequent them, to meet those whom they cannot with decency, or with prudence, see at their own houses. You, my dear, will not wish to see such persons any where; but you will be among the innocent, who incur the censure, if you are found where others do it.

You see, my dear, I have endeavoured to point you out a medium for your conduct. It is best in all respects; but of all it is most so with regard to the conduct of a married life. I would neither have you made an ant, or a tortoise, with the ancient moralist; nor would I have you be a fly, according to the practice of the modern libertines. Be not wholly confined to the house for your husband's honour, nor be eternally abroad for your own. I have always told you, that the woman of reason will prefer a few select friends, to a multitude of common acquaintance. Make a great difference, my dear, between your friendly visits, and your calls of form; avoid routs, and let your favourites of your own sex be older than yourself. There is pride in giving protection, but it is more prudent to receive it.

In our Magazine for 1750, we gave an accurate MAP of Cheshire, and in the Description of that County (p. 438—440.) some Account of the City of Chester; of which having here exhibited a beautiful VIEW, we thought it requisite to give the following more particular Description of that City.

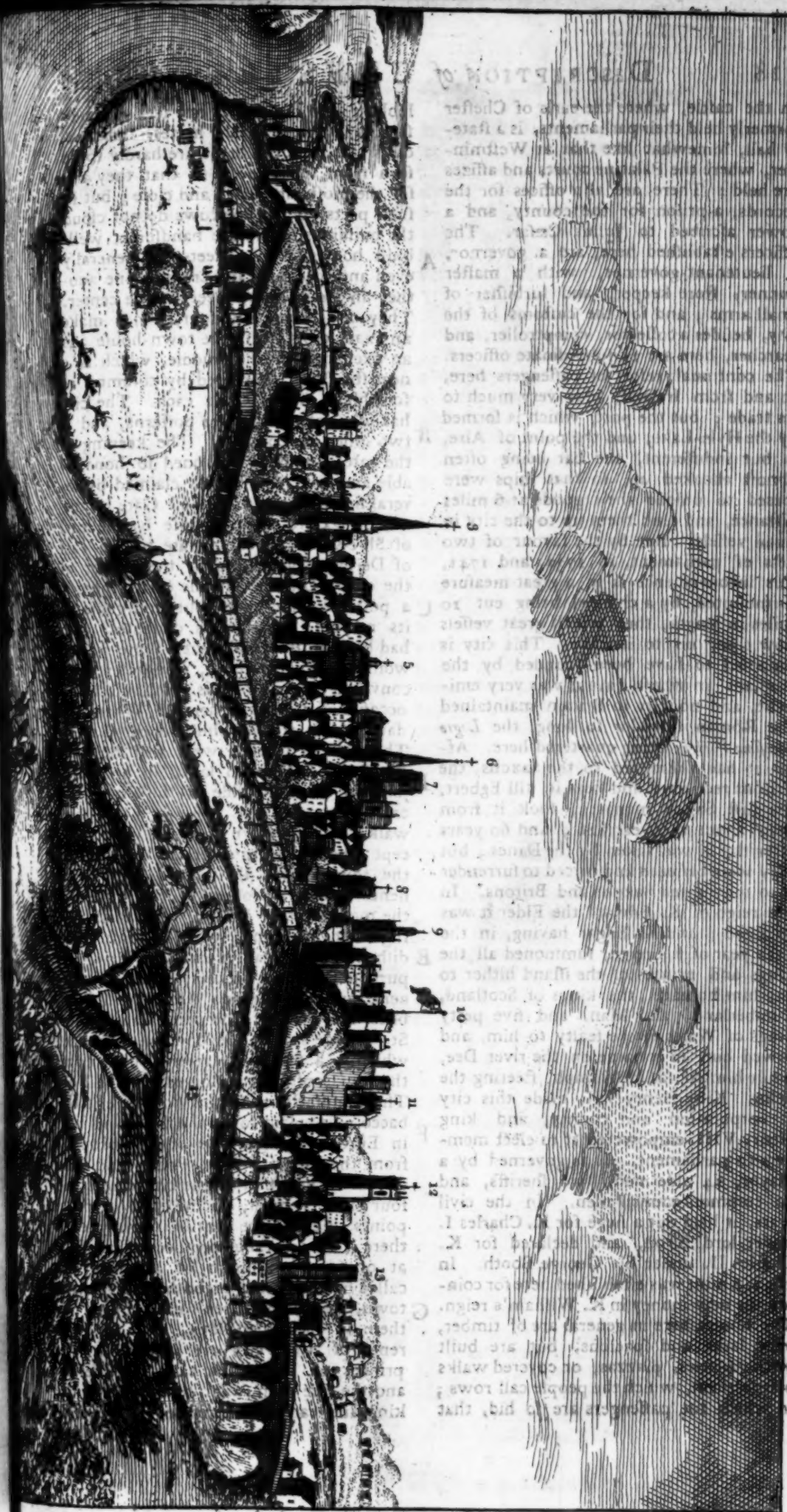
CHESTER, commonly called West-Chester, is 140 computed, and 182 measured miles N. W. from London. It is a large, ancient, populous, and wealthy city, with a noble bridge, having a gate at each end, and 12 arches, over the river Dee, which falls into the sea not many miles from hence. The city is well supplied with water from this river, by mills or water-works, and the water-tower, which is one of the gates of the bridge. It has 11 parishes, and nine well-built churches. The cathedral, called St. Werburg's, was once a monastery, and looks as antique as the castle. Some say they were both built by William the Conqueror's nephew, Hugh Lupus; and others, that the church was founded by king Edgar, many years before the other. The episcopal see was first removed hither from Litchfield, immediately after the conquest; but it was afterwards translated to Coventry, and thence back again to Litchfield: So that Chester remained without this dignity till the reign of Henry VIII. In

In the castle, where the earls of Chester formerly held their parliaments, is a stately hall, somewhat like that at Westminster, where the Palatine courts and assizes are held: There are also offices for the records, a prison for the county, and a tower ascribed to Julius Cæsar. The officers established here, are a governor, a lieutenant-governor, with a master gunner, store keeper, and furbisher of small arms; and for the customs of the city, besides a collector, comptroller, and searcher, here are 21 subordinate officers. The continual resort of passengers here, to and from Ireland, adds very much to its trade; but the port, which is formed by the Hyle-Lake, and the point of Aire, is but indifferent, the bar being often almost choaked up, so that ships were forced to unload their goods at 6 miles distance, and send them up to the city in small vessels. But by the favour of two acts of parliament, in 1732, and 1741, this inconvenience is in a great measure surmounted, by a channel being cut 10 miles in length, thro' which great vessels now come up to its kay. This city is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, in whose days it was very eminent, and no city in Britain maintained the Roman splendor so long, the *Legio vicesima Viatrix* being quartered here. After it had submitted to the Saxons, the Britons recovered and kept it, till Egbert, the first Saxon monarch, took it from them about the year 826; and 60 years after this it was taken by the Danes; but they were besieged and forced to surrender it to the united Saxons and Britons. In the reign of K. Edward the Elder it was enlarged; and K. Edgar having, in the 13th year of his reign, summoned all the kings and princes of the island hither to pay him homage, the kings of Scotland, Cumberland, and Man, and five petty kings of Wales swore fealty to him, and rowed him in a barge on the river Dee, while himself sat in triumph, steering the helm. King Henry VII. made this city a corporation and county, and king Henry VIII. empowered it to elect members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, two sheriffs, and 40 common-council-men. In the civil wars, it held out a siege for K. Charles I. under lord Byron, and declared for K. Charles II. under Sir George Booth. In 1695, a mint was established here for coining the new money in K. William's reign. The houses here in general are of timber, very large and spacious, but are built with galleries, piazzas, or covered walks before them, which the people call rows; in which the passengers are so hid, that

looking into the streets one sees no body stirring, except with horses, coaches, carts, &c. and the shops are hardly to be seen from the streets, so that they are, for the most part, dark and close; but in such parts, where the rows do not cloud the buildings, there are handsome, well-built houses. The streets are generally even and spacious, and crossing one another in straight lines, meet in the center. They are principally four, which make an exact cross, with the town-house and an exchange in the middle, which is a neat structure, supported by columns 13 foot high, of one stone each. The city has four gates and three posterns, and is two miles in compass. The keeping of the gates was once reckoned so honourable an office, that it was claimed by several noble families; as East Gate by the earl of Oxford, Bridge Gate by the earl of Shrewsbury, Water Gate by the earl of Derby, North Gate by the mayor of the city. On the east side of it, there is a postern, which was shut up by one of its mayors, because his daughter, who had been at stool-ball with some young women in Pepper-street, was stolen, and conveyed away thro' this gate, which has occasioned a proverb here, "When the daughter is stolen, shut Pepper Gate." The walls of Chester were first built by Edelfleda, a Mercian lady, in 908, and join on the south side of the city to the castle, from whence there is a pleasant walk round the town upon the walls, except when it is intercepted by some of the towers over the gates; and from hence there is a prospect of Flintshire and the mountains of Wales. The walls being built of a stone, which is a soft, reddish grit, often want repairing; for which purpose there are officers, called murengers, annually chosen. Here are assemblies every week, and horse-races upon St. George's Day, beyond the Rhodoe, which is a fine large green, but so low, that it is often overflowed by the Dee. The manufacture of most note here is tobacco pipes, said to be the finest and best in Europe, being made of clay brought from the Isle of Wight, Poole, and Biddeford. The center of the city where the four streets meet, facing the cardinal points, is called the Pentise, from whence there is an agreeable prospect of all four at once. The suburb of Hanbrid, is called by the Welch Treboth, i. e. Burnt-town, it having been often burnt by them in their incursions. The see-farm rents of this city are vested in the princes of Wales, as earls of Chester, and the free men swear to be true to the king and earl. The markets here are on
Wednesdays

THE CITY OF CHESTER.

London Mag: 1753.



Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the fairs, to which abundance of merchants and tradesmen come from all parts, particularly Bristol and Dublin, are on June 24, July 25, and September 29, each for a week.

EXPLANATION of the VIEW.

1 The wall. — 2 Little St. John's church. — 3 Trinity church. — 4 St. Martin's church. — 5 The town hall. — 6 St. Peter's church. — 7 St. Werburg's church, or the cathedral. — 8 St. Bride's church. — 9 St. Michael's church. — 10 The castle. — 11 St. Mary's church. — 12 St. John's church. — 13 The water tower. — 14 The bowling-green. — 15 The river Dee. — 16 King Edgar's barge.

A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of PARLIAMENT. Continued from p. 271.

ALTHO' the resolutions of the committees of supply and ways and means were all agreed to, yet some of them were warmly contested for. Jan. 26, a motion having been made in the committee of supply by Henry Fox, Esq; secretary at war, to resolve, that a number of land forces, including 1815 invalids, amounting to 18,857 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, should be employed for the service of the year 1753; an amendment was proposed by William Northey, Esq; by putting 15,000 instead of 18,857, whereupon ensued a debate, in which the amendment was supported by William Thornton, Esq; Mr. alderman Beckford, and the earl of Egmont; and it was opposed by the said Henry Fox, Esq; and Henry Pelham, Esq; chancellor of the Exchequer; but upon a division the question was carried in the negative by 253 to 65; after which the question was put upon the motion, and agreed to without any division. This resolution being reported on the 29th, and a motion made for agreeing with the committee, it was opposed by Humphrey Sydenham, Esq; William Thornton, Esq; and admiral Vernon; but, without any answer, the question was put and agreed to.

Feb. 5. The house having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, Henry Pelham, Esq; gave them an account of what supplies, it was thought, would be necessary for the current service, and what methods might be found to provide for them; among which one was, to continue the land tax at 3s. in the pound, or to reduce it to 2s. in the pound, and to make up the deficiency by applying the unappropriated money then

July, 1753.

* See before, p. 270, article 9.

in the Exchequer, amounting to above 230,000l. together with such a sum as should be necessary to be taken from the sinking fund, in which case it would be proper to continue the salt duty for ever, and to appropriate it to the sinking fund after payment of what was then charged upon it *, but would not conclude with any motion, until he heard the sentiments of the house upon this alternative. Upon this a great number of gentlemen spoke, and many complained of the hard alternative we were reduced to, by not reducing the publick expence in time of peace; but as all the members of that house are, and indeed must be landholders, the general opinion seemed to be, to submit to any thing rather than not reduce the land tax to 2s. in the pound; whereupon Mr. Pelham stood up again and moved for a land tax of 2s. in the pound, which was agreed to without opposition; and the consequence of course was the taking of 420,000l. from the sinking fund, and the three surplusses mentioned in our account of ways and means †, to be applied to the current service; but how the first two of these surplusses came not to be carried to the aggregate fund, we have not been able to discover; for the first was expressly appropriated to that fund by act 1. Geo. I. chap. 12. sect. 12. And the second also seems to have been appropriated to that fund by sect. 13, which appropriates to the same fund all publick moneys, which after Michaelmas, 1715, should be brought into the Exchequer, not being appropriated to any use, nor arising from the civil list revenue; or at least it ought to have been carried to the South-Sea fund, as the funds for this lottery were all continued for ever, and appropriated to that company, by the famous South-Sea act in 1720. In consequence likewise of this reduction of the land tax, a bill was brought in and passed into a law for continuing the duties upon salt, &c. without any opposition.

As to the resolution of the committee of supply, in favour of capt. John Vernon, it proceeded from a petition presented Jan. 29, with a recommendation from the crown, which was very long, but in short set forth, that the ground upon which the fort at Sheerness was built, had been seized by the crown in the first Dutch war in 1664, and that neither the then proprietor, nor the petitioner's ancestors, to whom the proprietor had conveyed his right, had ever obtained any satisfaction for the same; therefore he prayed such adequate satisfaction and relief as to the house should seem meet. This petition

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† See before, p. 269, article 3, 4, and 5.

tition being referred to a committee, their report was referred to the committee of supply, and was the foundation of this resolution.

And as to the resolution in favour of the company of merchants trading to Africa, it was founded upon an account of what had been done towards erecting the fort at Annamaboa, and a plan of the said fort, both which had been laid before the house by order; and as the company were obliged to erect this fort, in order to prevent the French from settling themselves, and erecting a fort at the same place, therefore the committee granted 6000*l.* over and above the 10000*l.* usually granted for the support of that trade,

From this short account of the committees of supply and ways and means the reader will see, that the bills passed last session into laws in consequence of their resolutions, were, the malt-tax bill, the salt-duty bill, and the bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money, therein mentioned out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain surplus moneys remaining in the Exchequer, for the service of 1753, &c. As to the residue of the sinking fund for this present year, the reader may observe from the state of the national debt, page 270, that it had been pre-engaged by an act of the preceding session, for cancelling 1,400,000*l.* Exchequer bills then issued *.

Now as to the bills passed into laws during last session which did not properly relate to the supply, the most important were introduced and passed as follows. Jan. 18, The act made in the 8th year of the late king, *for the better recovery of the penalties inflicted upon persons who destroy the game*, was, upon motion, read in the house of commons, and leave given to bring in a bill to amend the same, by enlarging the time within which suits and actions were to be brought; and Sir George Oxendon, and the lord Barrington were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was presented by Sir George Oxendon, Jan. 23, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. This bill passed through the house of commons without opposition, and was sent to the lords, Feb. 2. But in that house the bill was opposed, and upon the question, Feb. 13, the house was equally divided, there being 31 against the bill, and 31 for it, whereupon proxies were called for, and of these there were four for the bill and but one against it, so that the question was carried by a majority of three proxies, after which the bill was passed, and, Feb. 16, returned to the commons, without any

amendment, so that it received the royal assent, with the other bills then ready, on March 8. The opposition in the house of lords very probably proceeded from its being thought, that the laws we had, tended to defeat their own end, by making it the interest of those to destroy the game, who alone are able to preserve it; for if every farmer were allowed to kill game in a legal way upon his own ground, and for his own use, they would all take care to prevent poachers, and to preserve the nests and the young, which they alone are in this country able to do.

Jan. 22, The house of commons appointed a committee, as usual, to inquire what laws were expired or near expiring, and to report their opinion, which of them were fit to be revived or continued; and, March 17, Mr. Bacon reported their resolutions to the house, when one of them, the third, was read a second time and agreed to by the house, and in pursuance thereof the bill for continuing the several laws relating to the punishment of persons going armed or disguised, &c. was brought in and passed into a law. As to the other resolutions of this committee, the 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th, were referred to the committee of ways and means, because the laws therein mentioned related to drawbacks or duties for the regulation of trade; and the same having been, on April 3, agreed to by the house, upon a report from the said committee, proper clauses were ordered to be inserted in the last mentioned bill, pursuant to the said resolutions; so that nothing now remained of what had been resolved on by the expiring law committee, but the 4th resolution relating to the distemper among the horned cattle, which was read and agreed to, April 30, whereupon a bill was brought in and passed into a law, for explaining, amending and continuing the several laws to prevent the spreading of this distemper, &c.

[This Summary to be continued in our next.]

The Adventurer of July 10 consists of several Letters received from Correspondents, which are thus introduced: Letters written from the Heart and on real Occasions, though not always decorated with the Flowers of Eloquence, must be far more useful and interesting than the studied Paragraphs of Pliny, or the pompous Declamations of Balsac; as they contain just Pictures of Life and Manners, and are the genuine Emanations of Nature. Of these we have selected the two following.

* See London Magazine for last year, p. 176, 267.

To the ADVENTURER.

S I R, Sombre Hall, June 18.

I AM arrived with Sir Nicolas at this melancholy moated mansion. Would I could be annihilated during the insupportable tediousness of summer! We are to sup this evening by day light (think of that) in the new arbour: My uncle, poor man, imagines that he has a finer and richer prospect from thence, than the illuminated vista's at Vaux-hall afford, only because he sees a parcel of woods, and meadows, and blue hills, and corn fields. We have been visited by our only neighbour Mrs. Thrifty, who values herself for not having been in town these ten years, and for not knowing what a *drum* means. My sister and I have laid a scheme to plague her, for we have sent her a card, entreating her to make one at *brag* next Sunday. For heavens sake, send us your paper weekly, but do not give us so many grave ones, for we want to be diverted after studying Hoyle, which we do for three hours every afternoon. Let us know what is done at the next jubilee masquerade. How shall I have patience to support my absence from it! And if madam de Pompadour comes over, as was reported when I left town, impart to us a minute account of the complexion she now wears, and of every article of her dress; any milliner will explain the terms to you. I do not see that you have yet published my little Novel I sent you: I assure you it was written by a right honourable. But you, I suppose, think the style colloquial, as you call it, and the moral trite or trifling. Colonel Caper's pindarick ode on the E. O. table, must absolutely be inserted in your very next paper, or else never expect to hear again from

LETITIA.

To the ADVENTURER.

S I R,

I APPLY to you, as a person of prudence and knowledge of the world, for directions how to extricate myself out of a great and uncommon difficulty. To enable myself to breed up a numerous family on a small preferment, I have been advised to indulge my natural propensity for poetry, and to write a tragedy: My design is to apprentice my eldest son to a reputable tradesman, with the profits I should acquire by the representation of my play, being deterred, by the inordinate expences of an university education, from making him a scholar. An

old gentlewoman in my parish, a great reader of religious controversy, whom celibacy and the lessening the interest of money have made morosely devout, accidentally hearing of my performance, undertook to censure me in all companies with acrimony and zeal, as acting inconsistent with the dignity of my publick character, and as a promotor of debauchery and lewdness. She has informed my church-wardens, that the play-house is the temple of Satan, and that the first christians were strictly forbidden to enter theatres, as places impure and contagious. My congregations grow thin; my clerk shakes his head, and fears his master is not so sound as he ought to be. I was lately discoursing on the beautiful parable of the prodigal son, and most unfortunately quoted Erasmus's observation on it, *ex quo quidem argumento posset non inelegans texi comœdia*, "on which subject a most elegant comedy might be composed." This quotation has ruined me for ever, and destroyed all the little respect remaining for me in the minds of my parishioners. What, cried they, would the parson put the Bible into verse? Would he make stage-plays of the scriptures? How, Sir, am I to act? Assist me with your advice. Am I for ever to bear unreasonable obloquy, and undeserved reproach? or must I, to regain the good opinion of my people, relinquish all hopes of the five hundred pounds I was to gain by my piece, and generously burn my tragedy in my church-yard, in the face of my whole congregation?

Yours, &c.

JACOB THOMPSON.

E SOLUTION to Mr. STONE'S Question, p. 279.

LET $y = B C = DE$, and $x = AE = DC$ per quest. (see Mr. Stone's figure)

Then per Sim. Δ 's, $x : 11.58 :: x + y :$ $x \therefore x^2 = x + y \times 11.58$, and (47 Euc.1) $x^2 = y^2 + 11.58 y$: from which two equations, we get $x^4 - 23.16 x^3 =$ F 17981.84449296 ; whence $x = 21.298941$, and $y = 17.875919$, $AB = PD = 15.003022$, $EP = 9.718941$ fere. The sides being now found, the angles will easily follow,and the area of $\Delta BCD = 10.116.02513$,

A. R. P.

also $\Delta PDE = 7.16.507884$, and $\square AB$

A. R. P.

DP = 17.1.19.759915 fere; and consequently the area of the whole field is = 35.0.2.2929 nearly.

West-Smithfield, THOMAS TOWN.

July 17, 1753.

T t 2

The following Hymn is taken from Mr. Gray's Poems, which are printed in a most elegant Manner, and ornamented with Frontispieces, Head pieces and Tail-pieces, suitable to the Subject of each Poem, and exquisitely engraved. As few in comparison can purchase this Book, we have selected, for the Entertainment of our Readers, the annexed PLATE, being the Frontispiece to the following Poem, which represents Jupiter delivering Infant Virtue to Adversity to be educated, Minerva and Hercules on each Side. We doubt not but it will be agreeable to our Readers, and hope the Proprietor will be so good as to excuse our taking this liberty, as we think such a beautiful Design and excellent Poem cannot be made too publick.*

HYMN to ADVERSITY.

DAUGHTER of Jove, relentless pow'r,
Thou tamer of the human breast,
Whose iron scourge and tort'ring hour
The bad affright, afflict the best!
Bound in thy adamant chain
The proud are taught to taste of pain,
And purple tyrants vainly groan
With pangs unfelt before, unpitied and alone.

When first thy fire to send on earth
Virtue, his darling child, design'd,
To thee he gave the heav'nly birth,
And bad to form her infant mind.
Stern rugged nurse! thy rigid lore
With patience many a year she bore:
What farrow was, thou badst her know,
And from her own she learn'd to melt at others woe.

Scar'd at thy frown terrifick, fly
Self pleasing folly's idle brood,
Wild laughter, noise, and thoughtless joy,
And leave us leisure to be good.
Light they disperse, and with them go
The summer friend, the flatt'ring foe;
By vain prosperity receiv'd,
To her they vow their truth, and are again believ'd.

Wisdom in fable garb array'd
Immers'd in rapt'rous thought profound,
And melancholy, silent maid,
With leaden eye, that loves the ground,
Still on thy solemn steps attend:
Warm charity, the gen'ral friend,
With justice to herself severe,
And pity, dropping soft the sadly pleasing tear.

Oh, gently on thy suppliant's head,
Dread goddess, lay thy chast'ning hand!
Not in thy Gorgon terrors clad,
Nor circled with the vengeful band
(As by the impious thou art seen)
With thund'ring voice, and threat'ning mien,

* Mr. Gray is the author of the Elegy written in a Country Church yard, which see in our Magazine for 1751, p. 134, and which is inserted in this collection of his poems.

With screaming horror's funeral cry,
Despair, and fell disease, and ghastly poverty.

Thy form benign, Oh goddess, wear,
Thy milder influence impart,
Thy philosophick train be there
To soften, not to wound my heart,
The gen'rous spark extinct revive,
Teach me to love and to forgive,
Exact my own defects to scan,
What others are, to feel, and know myself a man.

THE BRITISH COUNTRY LIFE.

In Imitation of HORACE.

HAPPY who far from busy crouds,
Like man's primæval race,
With his own oxen acres plows
Paternal, clear of debt.
Him neither wars fierce trumpets rouse,
Nor the seas dreadful rage
Dismays, the noisy bar he shuns,
And waits not on the smiles
Of great ones. Either his domain
He marls, or acorns sows,
Or poplar plants, or useful ash,
Or prunes his wanton vines.
Or else in winding vale observes
His lowing wanderers,
Or honey flows in fœdles clean,
Or sheers his languid sheep.
When autumn mild with fruitage crown'd
Exalts his graceful head
The ruddy peach he gladly plucks
Or purple grape thy gifts,
All bounteous God; with thanks, how due?
His fervent bosom glows.
Now underneath accustom'd oak,
Now on th' imprinted grass
Extended; while the loud cascade,
Or dulcet silvan quire,
Or softest murmurs of the brook
His easy slumbers charm,
And when the wintry welkin lows
With gathering storms and snow,
Strong health and manly sports his tube
Supplies, far slaughter'd. Hark!
The distant shout or early dawn
And sprightly horn bid rouse
Now glows the jovial chase; oh bliss
When hill and valley ring!
The lover thus amus'd, how soon
Forgets to whine? purchase
A chaste and loving wife keeps neat
His house and charming babes,
Her part sustaining, (happy state
Of wedlock often found
Beneath thatch'd roof!) laborious, swift,
And sunburnt, she betimes
Uprising, wholesome breakfast sets
In order. or at ev'n
Her weary spouse expecting, rears
The lightsome fire; now folds

Her



Adversity

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Her milky charge, rejoic'd to quit
 Their swelling load; now crowns
 The sparkling bowl, and freely heaps
 With cheer unbought the board.
 Great-Britain, plenteous isle, despise
 The jesuit cook, detach'd
 By fraudful France, with compound feast
 Exotick to consume
 Thy health and treasures, and corrupt
 Thy dreaded virtues, earst
 In bloody battles soarly prov'd
 Avoid the gaudy bait
 Of cankerd luxury, oft gorg'd
 At White's by thoughtless beaus,
 Profuse of honour and estate.
 More sweet and wholesome far
 The barn door fowl, or Sunday's feast
 Good beef and dumplin coarse,
 Or apples bak'd in rustick paste
 High rais'd, with Cestrian cheese.
 But chiefly let the garden, best
 Of larders yield me choice
 Of cheer salubrious, roots and pulse,
 And blended sallads, stew'd
 With home-fed bacon, fav'ry meal!
 Nor the field's native stores
 Bescorn'd, wild endive, sorrel sour,
 And healing mallow, balm
 Of surfeits, highly priz'd of old
 In venerable song.
 Thus feasting, oh what joy, to see
 My floecy care revers'd
 On floating mirror, as they graze
 Th' enamell'd banks! to see
 My weary'd oxen ill drag home
 The prostrate plough! to see
 The merry hall, where swarm to sports
 Or tale my vassal train!
 Rich Vernon thus retiring spoke
 And blesses his escape
 From chancery bar to peaceful groves,
 But hurries back next term.

*To a Lady who presented a Gentleman with a
 Pair of Ruffles of her own making.*

THAT which her pearly fingers
 wrought
 Obedient to her various thought,
 Shall henceforth with a flow'ry band
 Encircle round each captive hand.
 The tyrant of the Persian throne
 For chains like these would quit his crown.
 She mistress of superior skill,
 Disdains the rigid force of steel;
 Her pow'rful hand the slender toys
 With more resistless strength employs.
 For not our hands alone she binds,
 But fixes fetters in our minds.
 O Chloe, if these chains I wear,
 Kind emblems of thy empire are.
 How easy and how soft shall be
 My golden hours of slavery?
 Confin'd to be to beauty true,
 And bound to love no nymph but you.

*On the Death of a YOUNG LADY.
 By G. ROLLO.*

1.

A NYMPH endu'd with ev'ry charm,
 The most obdurate heart to warm,
 Was once my darling care:
 The blooming pink, and damask rose
 That sweetest in the garden grows,
 Were emblems of the fair.

2.

In melting strains, with voice divine,
 She sung—the birds in concert join,
 But none so sweet to me,
 Nor nightingale nor linnet's song,
 Nor all the warbling feather'd throng,
 Could yield such harmony.

3.

But now, alas! to death a prey,
 The lovely maid is snatch'd away,
 Whom I in vain lament.
 For tho' I ne'er can hope relief,
 My tears will still express my grief,
 For this so sad event.

To ARTEMISIA.

Dr. King's Invitation to Bellvill: Imitated.

IF Artemisia's soul can dwell
 Four hours in a tiny cell,
 (To give that space of bliss to me)
 I wait my happiness at three.
 Our Tommy in a jug shall bring
 Clear nectar from the bubbling spring;
 The cups shall on the table stand,
 The sugar and the spoon at hand;
 A skilful hand shall likewise spread
 Soft butter on the yielding bread;
 And (as you eat but mighty little,
 And seem an errant foe to vittle)
 You'll cry, perhaps, one bit may do,
 But I'm resolved it shall be two:
 With you and your Amanda blest,
 Care flies away from Mira's breast;
 O'er stubborn flax no more I grieve,
 But stick the needle on my sleeve:
 For let them work on holiday,
 Who won't be idle when they may:
 If I must fret and labour too,
 Like Caricus and Lumberloe;
 As well I might, like Simoneer,
 Be plagu'd with sixty pounds a year.

What nymph, that's eloquent and gay,
 But owes it chiefly to her tea?
 With satire that supplies our tongues,
 And greatly helps the failing lungs.
 By that assisted we can spy
 A fault with microscopick eye;
 Dissect a prude with wond'rous art,
 And read the care of Delia's heart.
 Now to the company we fall,
 'Tis me and Mira, that is all:
 More wou'd you have—dear madam, then
 Count me and Mira o'er agen.

The

The MILLER'S SONG.

Sung by Mr. ATKINS.

Near the side of a pond at the foot of a hill, A free hearted fellow at-

tends on his mill: Fresh health blooms her strong rosey hue o'er his face, And

honestly gives e'en to awkwardness grace. Besower'd with his meal does he

labour and sing, And regaling at night he's as blest as a king. After heartily

eating he takes a full swill, Of liquor homebrew'd to success of his mill,

2.
He makes no nice scruple of toll for his
trade,
For that's an excise to his industry paid;
His conscience is free, and his income is
clear, [year;
And he values not them of ten thousand a
He's a freehold sufficient to give him a vote,
At elections he scorns to accept of a groat:
He hates your proud place-men, and do
what they will, [the mill.
They ne'er can seduce the stanch man of
3.
On Sunday he talks with the barber and
wonder-priest, [best;
And hopes that our statesmen do all for the
That the Spaniards shall ne'er interrupt our
free trade,
Nor good British coin be in subsidies paid;

He fears the French navy and commerce
increase, [peace;
And he wishes poor Germany still may have
Tho' Old England he knows may have
strength and have skill, [mill.
To protect all her manors and save his own

4.
With this honest hope he goes home to
his work, [fork,
And if water is scanty, he takes up his
And over the meadows he scatters his hay,
Or with the stiff plough turns up furrows
of clay, [glee,
His harvest is crown'd with a good English
That his country may ever be happy and
free; [does he fill,
With his hand and his heart to king George
And may all loyal souls act the man of the
mill.

A NEW MINUET.



W I N T E R.

WINTER rears his hoary head,
 The trees their leafy honours shed;
 The flowers withdraw into the earth,
 Till spring and zephyrs give them birth:
 The cattle shudder in the stall,
 Whilst rains, or fleecy snows do fall,
 The plowman o'er the frost bound soil,
 With arms across, does all day toil;
 But seated by the fire at night,
 Views his past labour with delight;
 And, as the nappy ale he quaffs,
 He outs his joaks, and hearty laughs:
 The livelong night he sleeps amain,
 Then cheerfully to work again.
 The youth skim over lakes and ponds,
 Bound in winter's icy bonds,
 E'er the sun, at noon of day,
 Has look'd their pleasure all away.

The huntsman now the early morn
 Salutes with chearful hound and horn;
 Happy, if he can find poor pufs;
 Nor hedge nor ditch then stops his course;
 Exulting o'er the fields he flies,
 Foll'wing with joy the pack's loud cries:
 Her cunning shifts she tries in vain,
 Torn by their greedy jaws, she's slain.

But soon shall smiling spring appear,
 With all the glories of the year;
 And put an end to winter's reign,
 Till seasons are revolv'd again.

SOLILOQUY, on an empty PURSE.

LAS! my purse! how lean and low!
 My silken purse! what art thou now!
 Once I beheld—but stocks will fall—
 When both thy ends had wherewithal.
 When I within thy slender fence
 My fortune plac'd, and confidence;
 A poet's fortune!—not immense:

Yet,

Yet, mixt with keys, and coins among,
Chink'd to the melody of song.

Canst thou forget when, high in air,
I saw thee flutt'ring at a fair?
And took thee, destin'd to be sold,
My lawful purse to have and hold?
Yet us'd so oft to disembody,
No prudence could thy fate prorogue.
Like wax thy silver melted down,
Touch but the brass, and lo! 'twas gone:
And gold would never with thee stay,
For gold had wings, and flew away.

Alas, my purse! yet still be proud,
For see the virtues round thee croud!
See, in the room of paltry wealth,
Calm temp'rance rise, the nurse of health;
And self-denial, slim and spare,
And fortitude, with look severe;
And abstinence, to leanness prone,
And patience worn to skin and bone:
Prudence, and foresight on thee wait,
And poverty lies here in state!
Hopeless her spirits to recruit,
For ev'ry virtue is a mute.

Well then, my purse, thy sabbaths keep;
Now thou art empty, I shall sleep.
No silver sounds shall thee molest,
Nor golden dreams disturb my breast.
Safe shall I walk the streets along,
Amidst temptations thick and strong;
Catch'd by the eye no more shall stop
At Wilkey's toys, or Pinchbeck's shop;
Nor, cheap'ning Payne's ungodly books,
Be drawn aside by pastry cooks:
But fearless now we both may go
Where Ludgate's mercers bow so low;
Beholding all with equal eye,
Nor mov'd at—Madam, what d'ye buy?"

Away, far hence each worldly care!
Nor dun, nor pick-purse shalt thou fear,
Nor flatt'ring base annoy my ear.
Snug shalt thou travel thro' the mob,
For who a poet's purse will rob?
And softly sweet, in garret high,
Will I thy virtues magnify;
Out-soaring flatt'ers stinking breath,
And gently rhyming rats to death.

S. I. R.

*Perusing lately the second Chapter of the
Wisdom of Solomon, I thought the pre-
sent Times bore a great Affinity with his;
wherefore, by your means, I beg leave
to present the following Paraphrase to the
publick.*

THE wicked reason (thoughtless crew!
Our time is short, yet tedious too—
At all adventures we are born,
To-day we laugh, to-morrow mourn;
Our breath's a smoke the nostrils part,
Our life's an ember in the heart,
Which quenched once, the body must
Turn to its origin—the dust;

*A Roman senator, who, being called from his rural retirement, was made dictator, and
having performed several great actions, resigned that high office, after holding it 28 days only.
Liv. VI. 28, 29.*

The spirit goes—we know not where—
Sinks in the shades, or floats in air,
Or to the soul of nature join'd,
No more a separate state will find;
Our name is in oblivion cast,
Nor will our fav'rite labours last;
Reflection proves, life a mere dream,
By phantoms urg'd to some extream;
The grave awaits us, from whose bourn,
Did ever any yet return?
Then lead the dance in jocund mood,
Let us enjoy the present good;
Let us in riot spend the hours,
Regardless of superior powers;
Let us partake the luscious feast,
And every youthful folly taste;
Let's quaff the midnight sparkling bowl,
Let's drown both body, and the soul;
Let's toast each young, and blooming fair,
To ruin them be all our care?
Let ev'ry rich perfume be ours,
Let's early snatch the rising flow'rs;
With flaming rose-buds, crown our brows,
To match our cheeks, while we carouse;
Let us seduce our neighbour's wife,
Like heroes sail the sea of life;
Give up religion to the wind,
Leave trophies of our wit behind,
That sons unborn our track may find.

But check, profane! your wild career
And lend the preacher once, an ear
'Tis fix'd, (oh! let the truth strike home)
You must for this to judgment come.

EUSEBIUS.

*Occasioned by Reading in the Papers, that
Mr. VERNON had a Flag given him,
after many Years Retirement, near Ipswich
in Suffolk; and was about being sent with
a Squadron to the West-Indies. Written
in the Year 1739.*

EX TEMPORE.

VICE admiral Vernon!—Ipswich!—
Suffolk!—how!
Another Cincinnatus* from the plough!
On the great Roman name may he improve,
Inspir'd with nobler principles of patriot
love,
And, with the merits of his private
Assert the glory of his country's fame.
In these loose lines (what can the mortal
blind?) [confid'
Lies Vernon's and his country's fate
No more!—Be all prophetick views sup-
press'd, [the rest!
And leave, to time and Spain, to tell

J. RHUDE,

Late chaplain in the royal navy of
Great-Britain, and rector of
St. Mary's, Jamaica; now vicar
of Portesham, Dorset.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

Y the act to prevent clandestine marriages, passed last session, it is ordered, **B** That the banns of matrimony shall be published on three Sundays preceding the solemnization, in the parish church or chapel in which each of the parties do dwell; but if either of the parties shall live in any extraparochial place, then the banns shall be published in some church or chapel adjoining, and in such case the minister shall sign the publication thereof, and the marriage to be solemnized in one of the said churches. That the true christian and surnames of the parties must be delivered in writing to the minister seven days before the first publication of the banns; as likewise their places of abode, and how long they have respectively lived there. That tho' either of the parties be under the age of 21, no minister shall be punishable after banns published, where the parents, guardians, &c. give no notice of dissent; but where they do dissent, the publication to be void. That no licences be granted to any church or chapel, but that wherein one of the parties shall have lived four weeks immediately before; but if either of the parties dwell in any extraparochial place, then the licence may be granted to the church or chapel adjoining. That any person solemnizing matrimony in any other place than a church or chapel, where banns have been usually published, (unless by special licence first obtained from such person or persons having proper authority to grant the same) shall, upon being lawfully convicted thereof, be transported as a felon for 14 years, and the marriage to be void, provided the prosecution be commenced within three years after the offence is committed. That marriages solemnized by licence, (where either of the parties be under 21 years of age, except a widower or widow) without consent of parents, or guardians appointed by the court of Chancery, shall be absolutely void; but where consent is unreasonably withheld, or parents, &c. beyond the seas, they may apply to the lord chancellor, &c. That churchwardens provide books, in which all banns and marriages are to be registered, and to be signed by the minister, and the books to belong to the parish, and kept for publick use. That all marriages be solemnized before two witnesses, besides the minister, and properly registered, and signed by the minister, witnesses, and the parties married. That any person convicted of making a false entry in the parish register, or forging or destroying, with an ill intent, any thing relating thereto, and the same with regard to the licence, shall suffer death as a felon. The act to be read four times a year in all churches or chapels, and nothing in it to extend to the royal family, quakers, Jews, Scotland, or parts beyond the seas; and that special licences are to be granted as usual. This act does not take place till the 25th of March, 1754.

By the act for licensing alehouses in England, the justices, on granting a licence, are to take a recognizance of 10l. with sureties in the like sum, for the licensed person's maintaining good order; and none are to have their licence renewed without a certificate of good fame. Sellers of ale, and other liquors, without licence, are to forfeit 40s. for the first offence, 4l. for the second, and 6l. for the third.

The act for the amendment and preservation of the turnpike roads of this kingdom, and to encourage the use of broad wheels, permits waggons with wheels nine inches broad to be drawn with eight horses, and carts with five, without being liable to be weighed, or to forfeit. After Sept. 24, (when the turnpike trustees are to cause the ruts to be levelled, and the roads to be widened) owners of travelling waggons with narrower wheels than nine inches, are to forfeit 5l. or a horse.

There was an account from Fort-William, near Inverness in Scotland, that several of the king's ships had been cruising since March last off Lochaber, and among the Western Isles, the government having had information that arms, ammunition, &c. were landed in those parts from France, and some of the rebel chiefs returned to the Highlands and Isles, to spirit up their friends, and enlist men for the service of the Pretender. That one of their captains was shot at Inverlochy, having refused to surrender, and wounding one of the king's officers, and three others.

July, 1753.

U u

others

others

others

others surrendered. That on the 28th of May, Capt. Ferguson, of his majesty's ship the Porcupine, took four in the Isle of Sky, and had them prisoners on board. That there were several companies of the army in different parts, in quest of others, most of whom were sculking in the island, in order to get off.

On June 28 was put up at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a curious piece of marble, with the following inscription. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, for the relief of sick, lame, and poor, was founded by Rahere in 1102, and after the dissolution of monasteries, was granted by K. Henry VIII. to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, in the year of our Lord 1547; but being greatly decayed, was rebuilt and enlarged by the voluntary subscriptions and charitable donations of many of the worthy governors, and other pious and well-disposed persons, given and appropriated for that purpose only. This building was erected in the year 1730, in the mayoralty of Sir Richard Brocas, Knt. president, and Samuel Palmer, Esq; treasurer.

On the 29th a warrant was granted by alderman Rawlinson, for the apprehending Elizabeth Canning, a bill of indictment having been found against her at the last sessions at the Old-Bailey, for wilful and corrupt perjury. (See p. 291.) When the proper officers went to see for her among her friends, they were desired to come the next day at eleven o'clock in the morning, which they complied with; and when, according to appointment, they called, they were again told, they must call another time, for that so serious an affair as the giving in bail, or surrendering the accused, required more time to be duly considered.

About this time above a dozen pick-pockets were apprehended in Vaux-hall Gardens and other places, and committed to prison, who belonged to a most dangerous and numerous gang of rogues. They were seized on the information of an accomplice, who had been apprehended at Vaux hall, and was carried about in various dresses, in order to discover their haunts, and point them out to the peace-officers.

A great number of persons assembled in a riotous manner in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and cut down and destroyed several turnpikes, and burnt the toll-houses belonging to them. The mob grew to such a height, that the justices of the peace made application to the commanding officer of general Hawley's regiment of dragoons quartered at York, for a detachment to be sent in order to

suppress the rioters. After which the account from Leeds was as follows: The dragoons which were sent from York to assist in suppressing the rioters, were divided into parties to attend on the several turnpikes round about that town, in support of the collectors: And on Saturday last a carter going thro' Beeston turnpike refused to pay the toll, whereupon he was seized by the soldiers, in order to be carried before the trustees of the turnpike, at the King's-Arms Inn in Brig-gate, but was rescued before he got thither. After this the mob gave out, that before ten that night they would pull down the Guard-house, and rescue three prisoners who had been apprehended the night before, and were then confined there on account of being concerned in cutting down a turnpike: Accordingly, between seven and eight, a body of 500 men assembled in Brig-gate, when, by order of the justices, the proclamation against riots was read, and they were required to disperse: But this not being regarded, a message was sent about to desire all persons to shut up their shops, and keep in their houses; after which the officers sent their own servants with the like caution; but the mob continuing to break the windows and shutters of the King's-Arms Inn, and tearing up the stones of the pavement to throw at the soldiers, and even knocked down the centinel upon guard there, the drum beat to arms, and the justices gave orders to the soldiers, in number about twenty, to fire, which was first done with powder only; but this no way intimidating the mob, the soldiers fired with ball. According to the return made by the constables on Sunday morning, eight were killed, and about 50 wounded.—But the number of killed and wounded has been variously reported. The last account says, that the number of the slain, and those since dead of their wounds, amount to 10 only; that 24 more were wounded, of which 22 at least were in a fair way of recovery.

TUESDAY, July 10.

A cause was brought on to be tried in the court of King's-Bench at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Lee, wherein a person who keeps a publick-house in Leadenhall-street was plaintiff, and a chimney-sweeper defendant. The action was laid for damage done by the defendant in breaking a pannel in a seat in the plaintiff's house, the repairing whereof was proved to cost no more than three-pence, which the defendant had paid, whereupon the plaintiff was nonsuited; and the lord chief justice gave a very severe reprimand to the attorney, wherein he

he told him, that the formenting and carrying on such trifling, litigious suits, was a great means of casting an odium upon the whole profession.

This day, between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, a fire broke out at Holme's chapel in Cheshire, which burnt down and consumed the whole place, consisting of about 20 houses, except the Old Red-Lion Inn and two other houses.

THURSDAY, 12.

Was held a general court of the governors of Christ's Hospital, for the election of an upper master of the Grammar-school, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Heatherly, preferred to the vicarage of Clavering cum Langley, in the county of Essex; when the Rev. Mr. Townley, one of the masters of Merchant-Taylor's school, was chosen by a great majority. At the same court a gratuity of 10*l.* was ordered to the Rev. Mr. Richardson, under master, and it was resolved to thuse him an assistant, with a salary of 40*l.* per annum.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

This day 64 whole barrels, 26 half barrels, and 101 kegs of the society's pickled herrings, brought from Shetland, were sold at the Royal-Exchange Coffee-house, Threadneedle-street: The whole barrels sold on an average at 5*s.* the half barrels at 24*s.* and the kegs at 16*s.* 9*d.* each.

Our whale fishery was very successful this year, for the ships from London have caught 71 whales; from Whitby 3; Newcastle 5; Yarmouth 1; Leith 8; Glasgow 3; Dundee 1; Aberdeen 5; Bristol 1; Liverpool 6.

FRIDAY, 20.

At the sessions at the Old-Bailey, John Stockdale and Christopher Johnson were capitally convicted for the murder of Zachary Gardiner the postman, (see p. 292.) and William Peers, for the murder of his wife. They received sentence immediately upon conviction, according to the late act of parliament.

SATURDAY, 21.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the five following other malefactors received sentence of death, viz. Millicent Clisby, for a burglary; Thomas Buckmore, for a highway robbery; Anne Robertson, for privately stealing a gold watch from Peter Hendrick Vanfandrick; James Williams, for stealing a gold watch, &c. out of a dwelling-house; and Thomas Twynbrow, for a highway robbery.

MONDAY, 23.

Stockdale, Johnson, and Peers, above-mentioned, were executed at Tyburn for murder, pursuant to their sentence. Their

bodies were carried to Surgeons-Hall, Peers to be anatomized, and the other two to be hung in chains near the place where the murder was committed. (See p. 292.)

Johnson was so ill at the place of execution, that he could not speak. Stockdale, before he was turned off, desired to speak with the under sheriff, who coming up, he told him, as he was a dying man, and going to answer for his conduct in this world, he did not intend to murder the penny postman, but that the pistol went off accidentally: The gentleman asked him concerning a report that was current, whether he did not laugh at the deceased when he saw him in his agonies; which he denied, but seemed startled at the question being put to him: He farther asked, whether he and Johnson did not rob the day after killing the postman, and if he did not fire at a person they stopt upon Hounslow-Heath; his answer was, not on Hounslow-Heath, but near Uxbridge; that he did not fire a pistol, but that Johnson had in his hand the same pistol which shot the postman, and that it went off again accidentally as it had done the day before. Peers likewise declared he had no design to murder, that provocation and abusive language got the better of his reason, and excited him to commit that action which occasioned his unhappy end.

There was a further hearing before the lord chancellor, the two chief justices and chief baron, in relation to the dispute between Dr. Schomberg and the College of Physicians, about their not admitting him as a fellow. The question before them was, Whether their lordships had a visitatorial right over the college, when they gave it as their opinion, that they had not.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

June 24. *M*R. James Essex, an eminent builder in Cambridge, to Miss Thurlbourn, daughter of Mr. Thurlbourn, bookseller.

28. Capt. Killigrew, aid-de-camp to the duke of Dorset, to Mrs. Vandewall, of Bourten on the Water, in Gloucestershire.

William Southwell, Esq; brother to the Rt. Hon. Edward Southwell, Esq; secretary of State for Ireland, at the English Ambassador's chapel at Paris, to Miss Pye, sister of Henry Pye, Esq; knight of the shire for Berks.

July 4. John Fleming, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Jane Coleman, niece to the duke of Somerset,

8. Marcellus Osborne, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; to Miss Fox, an heiress of 400l. per ann. in Essex.

10. Thomas Dawson, of Southwark, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Surrey, to Mrs. Venables.

— Hickford, Esq; to Miss Heluckie, daughter to John Heluckie, Esq; steward to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

12. Humphrey Edlin, of Walton, Esq; to Miss Rogers of Colnbrook.

14. Dr. Richard Rock, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, a teacher of the boarding-school at Newington, in Surrey.

Richard Nicholas, Esq; of Hackney, to Miss Anne Hartley, niece to Sir William Penson, Bart. an heiress of 700l. per annum.

Matthew Bateman, of Whitechapel, Esq; to Miss Hannah Coker.

18. Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. member for Tamworth in Staffordshire, to lady Caroline Harpur, relict of the late Sir Henry Harpur, Bart. and sister to the duke of Rutland.

Thomas Matthews, of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, Esq; to Miss Beswick, of Low-Layton.

21. Henry Bambrigg Buckeride, Esq; of Queen's-square, to Miss Kitty Pinfold, daughter of Dr. Pinfold, of the same place.

23. Hon. Alexander Drury, Esq; lieutenant-col. of the first regiment of foot-guards, to Miss Isabella Turner, youngest daughter of Edmund Turner, Esq; of Stoke, in Lincolnshire.

Henry Simons, Esq; solicitor at the Custom-house, to Miss Elizabeth Masterman, eldest daughter of Henry Masterman, Esq; clerk of the crown.

24. Rt. Hon. lord Cathcart, to the Hon. Miss Hamilton, daughter to lord Archibald Hamilton, governor of Greenwich-Hospital.

25. — Freeman, Esq; of Spring-gardens, to Miss Manly, of Southampton-row.

27. Hon. Francis Seymour, Esq; of Hampshire, possessed of a large estate, to lady Caroline Cowper, sister to earl Cowper.

July 2. The lady of Matthew Ridley, Esq; member for Newcastle upon Tyne, delivered of a son.

5. Rt. Hon. the countess of Haddington, of a son and heir.

9. The lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, wife of col. Waldegrave, of a son.

22. The lady of the bishop of Chester, of a son.

24. The lady of John Bond, Esq; member for Cors-Castle, of a son.

DEATHS.

June 28. LADY Stapleton, relict of the late Sir William Stapleton, Bart.

29. William Billingham, Esq; at Mitcham, in Surrey, in the commission of the peace for that county.

30. The lady Dyke Acland, wife of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

July 1. William Corbett, Esq; one of the commissioners of his majesty's navy.

Rev. Thomas Harrison, B. D. Hebrew professor in the university of Cambridge.

2. Rev. Mr. John Peter Stedell, F. R. S. minister of the French church near Leicester-fields: He was remarkable for having made himself master of the following languages, viz. Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Italian, Danish, Dutch, Coptick, Armenian, Syriack, Arabick, Chaldean, Gothick, old Tudesco or Druid, Anglo-Saxon; besides Spanish, Portuguese, and Welch.

John Murray, Esq; member of parliament for the shire of Selkirk.

3. John Hill, Esq; member of parliament for Higham-Ferrers, in Northamptonshire.

Robert Chapman, LL. D. at his house in Doctors Commons.

4. Mr. Joseph Pomfret, formerly a lace merchant in St. Paul's Church-yard.

6. Richard Churchill, Esq; knight of the shire for Lincolnshire, in the first and second parliament of his late majesty.

8. Rt. Hon. Thomas Fermor, earl of Pomfret, baron of Lempster, knight of the Bath, and baronet, ranger and keeper of St. James's and Hyde parks.

Lady Cecilia Garrard, relict of Sir Nicholas Garrard, Bart. by whose death an estate of 1000l. per annum devolves to Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, Bart.

13. James Henderson, Esq; treasurer to the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, solicitor to queen Anne's bounty, and receiver of the first fruits of the clergy.

Mr. Storke, an eminent West-India merchant.

John Voyce, Esq; mayor of Sudbury, and commissioner of the land-tax for Suffolk.

14. John Powell, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

Christopher Lowe, Esq; one of the clerks of the treasury.

Lady viscountess Dupplin, the lady of lord viscount Dupplin.

15. Philip Stevens, Esq; formerly an Italian merchant, at his seat near Ongar, in Essex.

1753. PROMOTIONS, BANKRUPTS, &c. 341

18. Mr. Andrew Mitchell, an eminent apothecary in Pall-Mall.

26. Alexander Hay, Esq; last year high-sheriff of Suffex.

Lieut. gen. Panton, the oldest lieutenant in the army.

Philip Vanbrugh, Esq; commissioner of the navy, resident at Plymouth yard.

27. Abel Fonnereau, Esq; an eminent merchant, and one of the directors of the East-India company.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. Paul Wright, vicar of Ugley, presented by the governors of Christ's-Hospital, to the donative of Burden, which the late Mr. Selby enjoyed, with the vicarage of Clavering cum Langley. — Mr. Jones, jun. organist of the Temple, chosen by the governors, organist of the Charterhouse, in the room of Dr. Pepusch, deceased. — Mr. William Gostling, presented by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, to the vicarage of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney. — Mr. Mawson, to the vicarage of Deepham, in Norfolk. — Mr. William Wade, by the archbishop of Canterbury, to the vicarage of Midly, near Queenborough, in Kent. — Samuel Nicholls, LL. D. promoted by his majesty to the office or place of master of the Temple, in the room of the bishop of London, who resigned. — Mr. Herring presented to the rectory of Deal, near Dover, in Kent. — Mr. Peirson, by lord Ilchester, to the rectory of Puddimore-Milton, in Somersetshire. — Mr. Richardson, of Epping, in Essex, by the bishop of London, to the living of Finchinheld in the said county. — Biddulph, M. A. by Robert Biddulph, Esq; to the rectory of Coringham, in Essex. — Mr. Daniel Thomas-Adams, by the bishop of Rochester, to the vicarage of Westmoor, in Kent. — Charles Bedford, M. A. to the vicarage of New Anick, in Cornwall. — Mr. Richard Levett, by the earl of Salisbury, to the rectory of Little Barkhamstead, in Hertfordshire. — Mr. Cason, by the bishop of Norwich, to the vicarage of Illing, in Suffolk.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, July 2. The king has appointed Sir William Owen, Bart. to be lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Pembroke-shire, and of the town and county of Haverford-West: And Isaac Jamineau, Esq; to be his consular general at Naples.

Whitehall, July 3. The king has appointed Nathaniel Manlove, William Miles, Cholmondeley Brereton, and Geo.

Biron, Esqrs. to be lieutenants, and Joseph Hudson, Gent. adjutant, in the first regiment of foot-guards. — John Clavering, and Chadwalladar Blaney, Esqrs. to be captains; Charles Vernon, Esq; captain lieutenant, and Thomas D'Avenant, Esq; lieutenant in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards. — John Furber, and Mariscoe Frederick, Esqrs. to be captains, John Wells, Esq; a captain lieutenant, and William Hamilton and Thomas Wallace, Esqrs. lieutenants in the third regiment of foot-guards. — Thomas Bristow, Esq; to be captain of a company in lieutenant-general Pulteney's regiment, and Digby Berkeley, Esq; major to lieutenant-general Johnson's regiment of foot.

Whitehall, July 14. The king has appointed the earl of Ashburnham to be keeper of Hyde-park, in the room of the late earl of Pomfret.

Whitehall, July 28. Robert Coney, Esq; appointed by his majesty one of the commissioners for appeals and regulating the duties of excise.

From the other PAPERS.

Ensign Charles Stanhope, of the third regiment of foot guards, made a captain on the Irish establishment. — Edward Herbert, Esq; made comptroller of the customs in the port of Chester. — William Brough, Esq; made marshal of the high court of admiralty. — Matthew Pleydell, Esq; made store-keeper of Kensington palace.

B—R—T—S.

MARY Lawes, of Norwich, milliner. — Elizabeth Brown, of Dulverton, in Somersetshire, chapwoman. — Edward Backhouse, now or late of the Minories, hosier. — Andrew Braughall, of the parish of St. James, within the liberty of Westminster, brazier, broker, and dealer. — Edm. Stevens the younger, of Deptford, in Kent, brewer. — Pury Caister, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, victualler. — Samuel Phillips, of Norwich, butcher, dealer and jobber. — William Satterthwaite, of Lancaster, merchant. — Charles Preston, of Widegate-alley, near Bishopsgate street, weaver, and dealer. — Richard Wanbrough, of Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier. — John Scott, of Norwich, linen-draper and milliner. — Herbert Bedford, of Haverford-West, shipwright. — Joseph Marples, of Bishopsgate-street, vintner. — John Slemaker, of St. Paul's, Shadwell, blockmaker. — Thomas Lodge, of Norwich, money scrivener. — John Clement, of Angel-court, in Throgmorton-street, broker. — John Sawidge, of Tower-street, cooper and turner.

Q U R

OUR last accounts from Vienna say, that prince Venceslaus of Litchenstein has had one of his finest seats, which was on the confines of Saxony, destroyed by fire, of which a Jew is said to be the author, in revenge of the prince's refusing to renew an advantageous lease of a farm he was possessed of, which is a fresh instance of the implacable revenge so natural to that people; and this natural disposition of theirs shews how necessary those strict injunctions were, which we have in the gospel against resentment and revenge.

From Wilna in Poland, June 11, we have an instance equally shocking of popish revenge against a Jew, as follows: The court of judicature in this city pronounced sentence a few days ago against an apostate, named Raphael Sentimany, a native of Croatia, who after being educated in the christian religion, renounced it at the age of 12 years, embraced Judaism, and took the name of Abraham Isacowicz. While he was in prison, several zealous priests daily visited him, shewing him the heinousness of the crime of apostasy, and exhorting him to repent and return to the church; and for a day or two they had some hopes of reclaiming him: But they soon found themselves mistaken; he was so hardened, that neither the torments he was to suffer, nor the offer of a pardon, could make any impression on him. The 9th instant he was led to execution: Being arrived under the gallows, the executioner plucked out his tongue, and flung it into the fire before his face; and then, with his hands tied behind him, he was thrown alive into a heap of blazing faggots. When his body was consumed, the ashes were scattered in the wind. This poor wretch suffered death with great resolution; not so much as a groan, or the least sign of fear having escaped from him.

From Copenhagen they write, that the Jews of that city are like to pay for a proceeding prompted by their zeal for religion: A young man of their nation, named Lazarus, applied some time ago to a Lutheran priest in order to be instructed in the christian religion; and he was accordingly received, placed in a private house, and supported by means of a pension obtained from the king. This Lazarus, being invited to sup at a house in the principal quarter of the Jews, he was permitted to go thither, but has never since appeared; and it is averred, that he was trepanned, and sent away. The bishop having informed the court of it, his majesty has ordered the Jews to produce this young man in a certain time, on pain of forfeiting eight thousand German crowns,

The town and district of St. Remo near the western border of the Genoese territory rebelled lately against that republick, and confined the marquis Doria their governor, on account of some new impositions which they refused to pay, as being contrary to the articles upon which they first submitted to the republick; but when a weak state submits to a stronger, articles are of no great signification. As soon as the republick had notice of the rebellion, they ordered a small squadron to be fitted out with 600 regular troops and all necessary materials on board, under the command of M. Augustine Pinelli, which sailed in a few days, with directions, that if the inhabitants did not submit immediately at discretion, and comply with every thing the republick demanded, to shew them no mercy, and to lay the town in ashes. On the 13th ult. this squadron arrived before St. Remo, and on the inhabitants refusing to submit, began to bombard the town, which the rebels answered with some small cannon, without doing much damage. On the 14th M. Pinelli having landed his troops without opposition, and beat the rebels from their intrenchments, they desired to capitulate, which was rejected with indignation, so that they were obliged to surrender at discretion, and six of the ringleaders were next day hanged, but none of the poor misled people were made to suffer. However, the republick have since imprisoned the magistrates, and imposed a fine of 200,000 livres upon the town, besides depriving them of their charter.

From Munster we hear, that there has lately been a sort of contest between that regency and the regency of Hanover, about the purchase of the little principality of Bentheim upon the frontier of Overijssel, one of the Dutch United Provinces; but that the former were a little too late in their application, the agreement having been before concluded by the regency of Hanover.

Smyrna, May 25. In the night between the 14th and 15th inst. A fire broke out in the quarter of the Armenians, which destroyed several houses and magazines belonging to the merchants of that nation, and would probably have spread a great deal farther, if a stop had not been put to it by the English and Dutch factors settled there, by means of their fire engines. Among the houses burnt was that of Signor Aviet de Babijan, an Armenian, who, with his wife, then in the last month of her pregnancy, his son and daughter, and five of his domesticks, perished in the flames.

Divi-

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